



Preserving America's Heritage

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION BUDGET JUSTIFICATION FY 2012

February 2011

An independent federal agency, the ACHP promotes the preservation, enhancement, and sustainable use of our nation's diverse historic resources and advises the President and Congress on national historic preservation policy. It also provides a forum for influencing federal activities, programs, and policies that affect historic properties. In addition, the ACHP has a key role in carrying out the Preserve America program. The ACHP promotes historic preservation to foster the understanding of the nation's heritage and the contribution that historic preservation can make to contemporary communities and their economic and social well-being.

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ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

BUDGET JUSTIFICATION

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTERS

1. Summary and Highlights	7
2. General Statement and Program Structure	11
3. Major Program Emphases and Effects of Budget Request	17

APPENDIX

Recent Program Accomplishments	34
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FIGURES

Figure 1: Budgetary History, FY 2008-FY 2012	9
Figure 2: Appropriation and Authorization Language	10
Figure 3: Program Committee Membership	13
Figure 4: Staff Organization	13
Figure 5: Budgetary History, FY 2007-FY 2011	53
Figure 6: Expenditures by Object Classification	53
Figure 7: Members, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation	54
Figure 8: Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Organizational Structure	55
Figure 9: ACHP Strategic Plan	56
Figure 10: Section 106 Performance Measures	58
Figure 11: High Profile Section 106 Cases Involving the ACHP, FY 2010	62
Figure 12: Preserve America Initiative—Program Support	68
Figure 13: ACHP Sustainability Task Force Activities	69

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION BUDGET JUSTIFICATION, FY 2012

FY 2012 Request

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation requests \$6,108,000 with a staff of 36 FTE to fund its basic operations. This is an increase of \$200,000 (3.4 percent) over FY 2011 to cover increased rent costs and the implementation of required cybersecurity measures.

1. SUMMARY AND HIGHLIGHTS

FY 2012 Direction and Request

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) will continue to pursue the major program directions evolving in FY 2010 and FY 2011. These activities fall into the general categories of promoting historic preservation as a means to meet national priorities such as economic recovery, energy independence, and sustainability and to manage the federal historic preservation review process in an efficient manner that fully engages stakeholders and the public. These efforts utilize the ACHP's established authorities and incorporate the policy goals and direction of the Administration and the newly-appointed leadership of the ACHP.

The ACHP uses its authorities to advise the President and the Congress and to coordinate the activities of federal agencies to encourage the use of preservation programs and tools to further agency missions. The long-term goal is to develop a government-wide preservation ethic that infuses decision makers with an understanding that preservation offers cost-effective techniques that can be adapted to a variety of circumstances and rapidly deployed. The ACHP will continue to pursue that strategy in FY 2012 to integrate historic preservation achievement into the federal government's efforts to address the major needs of the nation.

Historic preservation can contribute significantly to achieving national sustainability goals. The ACHP established a Task Force on Sustainability and Historic Preservation in FY 2010 to bring together the non-governmental preservation community and federal agencies engaged in defining sustainability policies and promoting energy conservation. Through the unique venue of the ACHP, which includes both groups in its membership, much progress has been made in the area, with particular attention to carrying out the directives of Executive Order 13514, Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy, and Economic Performance, issued by the President on October 5, 2009. The ACHP anticipates work in this area to continue to be a high priority in FY 2012, and one tool the ACHP will use to advance its goals will be the report to the President due in February 2012 required by Executive Order 13287, Preserve America. This policy document, based on mandated reports from federal agencies, will present to the President an assessment of how well federal agencies are managing their historic properties, with special attention to sustainability opportunities and achievements.

Encouraging the use of historic preservation tools to promote job creation and economic development is another priority activity for FY 2012. Heritage tourism has been a traditional focus of the ACHP in the area of economic development, and the ACHP will continue to promote this through its network of more

than 850 Preserve America Communities nationwide. The results of a recently-commissioned study on measuring the economic benefits of historic preservation will also be a key part of the ACHP's work in this area, as will expediting the Section 106 review of federal projects designed to put Americans back to work.

In April 2010 the President announced his major conservation and preservation initiative, America's Great Outdoors (AGO). The ACHP has been heavily engaged in the shaping of that initiative and anticipates that a number of AGO priorities focused on volunteerism, youth engagement, and economic benefits will also resonate with historic preservation priorities. The ACHP plans to work closely with the National Park Service as it implements the complementary recommendations of the National Parks Second Century Commission Report, as a number of key recommendations relate to elements of the national historic preservation program that affect the success of the ACHP's efforts.

Management of the federal historic preservation review process, mandated by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, will remain a core mission of the ACHP. The ACHP anticipates that priority in its involvement in individual cases will continue to be on the efficient review of energy-related projects, including alternative and traditional energy production as well as associated transmission facilities. Emphasis will be on early identification of historic resource impacts and effective engagement of stakeholders, particularly Indian tribes, to ensure outcomes that properly balance development and preservation issues. To deal with such issues on a more programmatic level, the ACHP and the Department of the Interior (DOI) have agreed to launch an interagency Historic Preservation and Energy Development Working Group. Co-chaired by DOI and comprised of federal agencies engaged in conducting or approving energy projects and major stakeholder organizations, the working group will be identifying and addressing the most pressing sources of conflict. Work done through FY 2011 will lead to ongoing efforts in FY 2012 to resolving issues and promoting more efficient Section 106 reviews. Section 106 training is a critical component of an effective historic preservation review process and will continue to be a major focus of the ACHP's work. Special emphasis will be placed on Web-based distance learning, in order to reach the largest audience at the lowest cost.

Woven throughout these topical areas will be the ACHP's ongoing effort to engage underserved constituencies and support diversity in the national historic preservation program. Building on and continuing its traditional focus on the participation of Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations, the ACHP will also expand its efforts to reach other constituencies and incorporate other diverse historic and cultural resources often underrepresented in the federal historic preservation program. Using a variety of tools, the ACHP will make concerted efforts to ensure that the national program truly serves all Americans.

Current Operations and Budgetary History

The President's budget request for the ACHP for FY 2011 was \$5,908,000; the President's request is pending final congressional action. The following table shows the recent funding background for comparison.

Figure 1. Budgetary History, FY 2008-FY 2012
(in thousands of dollars)

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
President's Budget	5,348	5,498	5,908	5,908	6,108
Initial Appropriation	5,348	5,498	--	--	--
Appropriation Adjustment	-83	--	--	--	--
Budget Authority	5,265	5,498	5,908	--	--
FTEs	36	36	36	36	36

Budget Request

The ACHP's FY 2012 budget request of \$6,108,000 and 36 FTEs will allow it to actively pursue its comprehensive program. An increase of \$200,000 will cover an increase in rent (\$130,000) and the implementation of Managed Trusted Internet Protocol Services (MTIPS) (\$70,000), a government-wide cybersecurity initiative.

The Administration has identified implementing a baseline of cybersecurity measures throughout the federal government as one of its priorities in implementing its broader Cyber Security Strategy. This is being accomplished through MTIPS and a suite of cybersecurity measures available through the General Service Administration's Networx contract. However, analysis has shown that MTIPS and other Networx services may be prohibitively expensive for very small agencies. The funds requested for the MTIPS program (\$70,000) will ensure the ACHP is able to make the transition to MTIPS and a basic level of cybersecurity under the Networx contract. The Office of Federal Network Security within the Department of Homeland Security's National Cyber Security Division will serve as a resource in assisting small agencies with the implementation of MTIPS and cybersecurity requirements.

Figure 2. Appropriation and Authorization Language

<p style="text-align: center;">Appropriation Language</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION SALARIES AND EXPENSES</p> <p>For necessary expenses of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (Public Law 89-665, as amended), [\$5,908,000] \$6,108,000.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010</i> <i>[Public Law 111-88]</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Authorization Language</p> <p>There are authorized to be appropriated such amounts as may be necessary to carry out this title.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>National Historic Preservation Act Amendments Act of 2006</i> <i>[Public Law 109-453]</i></p>

The statutory prohibition on compensation at the Executive Level V rate has been an anachronism since 1979. The President's budget request for FY 2011 included a provision to delete the provision shown above. Final congressional action on the FY 2011 budget is pending, so a decision by Congress whether to remove this provision is not known at this time.

2. GENERAL STATEMENT AND PROGRAM STRUCTURE

Mission and Authorities

The ACHP was established by Title II of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 470). The NHPA charges the ACHP with advising the President and the Congress on historic preservation matters and entrusts the ACHP with the unique mission of advancing historic preservation within the federal government and being a leader in the national historic preservation program. In FY 2002, the ACHP adopted the following mission statement:

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation promotes the preservation, enhancement, and productive use of our nation's historic resources and advises the President and Congress on national historic preservation policy.

That same year the ACHP also adopted the tagline, "Preserving America's Heritage." The ACHP's authority and responsibilities are principally derived from the NHPA. General duties of the ACHP are detailed in Section 202 (16 U.S.C. 470j) and include the following:

- Advising the President and Congress on matters relating to historic preservation;
- Encouraging public interest and participation in historic preservation;
- Recommending policy and tax studies as they affect historic preservation;
- Advising state and local governments on historic preservation legislation;
- Encouraging training and education in historic preservation;
- Reviewing federal policies and programs and recommending improvements; and
- Informing and educating others about the ACHP's activities.

Under Section 106 of the NHPA, the ACHP reviews federal actions affecting historic properties to ensure historic preservation needs are balanced with federal project requirements. The ACHP achieves this balance through the Section 106 review process, which applies whenever a federal action has the potential to impact historic properties.

As administered by the ACHP, the process guarantees state and local governments, Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations (NHOs), businesses and organizations, and private citizens will have an effective opportunity to participate in federal project planning when historic properties they value may be affected.

Under Section 211 (16 U.S.C 470s) the ACHP is granted rulemaking authority for Section 106. The ACHP also has consultative and other responsibilities under Sections 101, 110, 111, 203, and 214 of the NHPA, and, in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4321-4347), is considered an agency with "special expertise" to comment on environmental impacts involving historic properties and other cultural resources.

Founded as a unique partnership among federal, state, and local governments, Indian tribes, and the public to advance the preservation of America's heritage while recognizing contemporary needs, the national historic preservation program has matured and expanded over time. The Secretary of the Interior and the ACHP have distinct but complementary responsibilities for managing the program.

The secretary, acting through the director of the National Park Service (NPS), maintains the national inventory of historic properties; sets standards for historic preservation; administers financial assistance and programs for tribal, state, and local participation; and provides technical preservation assistance.

The ACHP plays a unique role in shaping historic preservation policy and programs at the highest levels of the Administration and Congress. It coordinates the national program, assists federal agencies in meeting their preservation responsibilities, and encourages understanding of preservation goals, benefits, and planning needs. Through its administration of Section 106, the ACHP works with federal agencies, states, tribes, local governments, applicants for federal assistance, and other affected parties to ensure their interests are considered in the process. It helps parties reach agreement on measures to avoid or resolve conflicts that may arise between development needs and preservation objectives, including mitigation of harmful impacts.

The ACHP is uniquely suited to its task. As an independent agency, it brings together through its membership federal agency heads, representatives of state and local governments, historic preservation leaders and experts, a member of an Indian tribe or NHO, and private citizens to shape national policies and programs dealing with historic preservation. The diverse membership is reflected in its efforts to seek sensible, cost-effective ways to mesh preservation goals with other public needs.

Unlike other federal agencies or private preservation organizations, the ACHP incorporates a variety of interests and viewpoints in fulfilling its statutory duties, thereby broadly reflecting public interests. It helps involved parties reach solutions that reflect both the impacts on irreplaceable historic properties and the needs of today's society.

ACHP Membership

The ACHP has 23 statutorily designated members, including the chairman who heads the agency, and six observers who have been invited to participate in the work of the ACHP (See Figure 7). The ACHP members address policy issues, direct program initiatives, and make recommendations regarding historic preservation to the President, Congress, and heads of other federal agencies.

The members meet four times a year to conduct business. Normally, two meetings occur in Washington, D.C., and two are in locations that exemplify preservation issues relevant to the ACHP's programs.

Council members pursue ACHP activities both collectively and individually. The ACHP is organized into an Executive Committee and three program committees: Federal Agency Programs; Preservation Initiatives; and Communications, Education, and Outreach. The committees meet at the ACHP's quarterly business meetings and between the quarterly business meetings and are supported by their corresponding staff offices. Several times a year, the chairman appoints panels of members to provide comments on Section 106 cases.

Member task forces and committees are also formed to pursue specific needs such as policy development or regulatory reform oversight. On average, two such subgroups are at work at any given time during the year. Each subgroup meets about five to six times, is served by one to three staff members, and produces reports, comments, and policy recommendations.

Figure 3. Program Committee Membership

Communications, Education, and Outreach Committee: Jack Williams, Brad White, Governor (vacant), Department of the Interior, Department of Education, Department of Agriculture

Federal Agency Programs Committee: Mark Sadd; Julia King; John Berrey; Horace Foxall, Jr.; National Trust for Historic Preservation; Department of Defense; General Services Administration; Department of Transportation; Department of Veterans Affairs

Preservation Initiatives Committee: Ann Pritzlaff, John Garcia, Mayor Michael Coleman, National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers, Architect of the Capitol, Department of Commerce, Department of Housing and Urban Development

ACHP Staff

ACHP staff members are housed in Washington, D.C. They carry out the day-to-day work of the ACHP and provide all support services for council members. Staff components are under the supervision of the executive director. Staff members are trained in a variety of disciplines, including archaeology, anthropology, architecture, architectural history, landscape architecture, conservation, economics, history, communications and media, journalism, law, planning, sociology, administration and financial management, and information technology, and are currently employed in the following program areas:

Figure 4. Staff Organization

Function	FTE
Executive Director	1
Office of Native American Affairs	3
Office of General Counsel	2
Office of Administration	8
Office of Preservation Initiatives	3
Office of Federal Agency Programs	14
Office of Communications, Education, and Outreach	5
TOTAL	36

Office of the Executive Director

The executive director has senior management responsibility for all staff organizational units and reports to the chairman. To reflect its responsibilities across all staff, the Office of the Executive Director includes another office:

The **Office of General Counsel** is led by a general counsel who provides legal services to the members and staff and oversees the agency ethics program. The position of general counsel is vacant due to budgetary constraints; an associate general counsel provides legal advice and manages the agency ethics program.

Office of Native American Affairs

The Office of Native American Affairs (ONAA) advises the ACHP chairman, members, and executive director on policy matters related to Native American issues; offers technical assistance and outreach for tribal and NHO consultation under the Section 106 review process; and provides training to Indian tribes, NHOs, and federal agencies on consultation requirements under Section 106 and federal agency relationships with Indian tribes. An important function of the office is to provide program support to the ACHP's Native American Advisory Group. A director who oversees ACHP involvement with Indian tribes and NHOs leads the office, which is staffed with a specialist and an assistant.

Office of Preservation Initiatives

The Office of Preservation Initiatives (OPI) is responsible for research and development and program implementation (including review, evaluation, and content) for the Task Force on Sustainability and Historic Preservation as well as for the Preserve America program, especially the Preserve America Communities and Stewards portions of the initiative. This office reviews legislation, develops policy recommendations, creates content for the Web site and publications, and implements ACHP-adopted policies related to several national preservation goals—especially as they advance preservation's economic and educational benefits. OPI analyzes and contributes to ACHP involvement in program initiatives such as America's Great Outdoors, Livable Communities, and the Tourism Promotion Act. Through Preserve America, it assists communities, responds to questions from members of Congress and congressional staff, maintains databases, develops Web site content, and promotes community-oriented and tourism initiatives at conferences and other forums. It works with the NPS to administer and analyze the Preserve America Grants when funds are appropriated for that program. The office provides outreach to potential partners such as state and local governments, Indian tribes and NHOs, and the private sector to promote better understanding of heritage tourism, community revitalization, and related benefits of preservation. It also participates in policy forums and intergovernmental working groups relevant to these topics. OPI assumed lead responsibility for development, implementation, and management of the Preserve America Summit project in 2006, and continues to play a role in long-term implementation of the Summit's recommendations.

OPI provides the staff support for the ACHP Preservation Initiatives (PI) Committee, the Task Force on Sustainability and Historic Preservation, and the interagency Preserve America Steering Committee, and assists the PI Committee chairman with materials for the ACHP Executive Committee. The office is headed by a director who oversees two staff members. The staff coordinates with preservation partners and provides information and referrals to the public, especially in the area of preservation benefits and in support of the Preserve America program. Staff members include a senior program analyst who undertakes major research and writing assignments, analyzes pending legislation, federal policies, and federal grant programs, and who identifies program and policy needs, evaluates solutions, and recommends action. The senior program analyst also coordinates the Task Force on Sustainability and

Historic Preservation and the Preserve America Stewards program. A preservation program specialist coordinates the Preserve America Community program (including carrying out the majority of application reviews, assisting applicants for Preserve America designation, and maintaining the community database), and also conducts research, prepares program materials, and participates in program review activities. All staff members including the director engage in the full range of office activities, including Preserve America program support and review of any Preserve America Grants.

Office of Federal Agency Programs

The Office of Federal Agency Programs (OFAP) conducts Section 106 reviews, provides technical assistance and guidance for Section 106 users, and works to improve federal agency and stakeholder understanding of Section 106. It also focuses on tribal and Native Hawaiian participation in the federal historic preservation program and improvements of federal agency historic preservation programs. The office also coordinates training for Section 106 users, and its staff develops and administers training courses, particularly the two-day ACHP course, “The Section 106 Essentials,” the one-day “Advanced Section 106 Seminar,” and the newly developed one-day “Introduction to Section 106” course.

Under the OFAP structure there are two major line offices: the Federal Property Management Section and the Federal Permitting, Licensing, and Assistance Section, each managed by an assistant director reporting to the OFAP director. Professional staff, including federal agency liaisons, is then aligned under these two sections. By organizing staff in accordance with federal agency programs and activities, the ACHP is able to better serve the needs of federal agencies and Section 106 users since it fosters better staff knowledge of federal agency activities and encourages cross-fertilization of program improvements common to agencies with similar orientation. Administrative support, oversight of the office’s management of the ACHP’s course offerings and distance learning, clerical support, and administrative oversight of the office’s Section 106 activities are provided by a training specialist, historic preservation technicians, and an office administrative assistant.

As previously mentioned, the federal agency partnership liaison positions are located within OFAP. The Army has established two partnerships with the ACHP. The first is managed through a reimbursable agreement with the ACHP and is led by a manager at the Army Environmental Command (AEC) in Aberdeen, Maryland. The activities covered under this program include development of Army Alternate Procedures and the development of other activities that improve the Army’s compliance with the requirements of the NHPA. The second partnership has been established with Army headquarters and focuses on Army policy and program development and assistance with other program alternatives.

Additional liaison positions are now in place through partnerships with the Department of Agriculture’s Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), General Services Administration (GSA), Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Department of Energy (DOE), Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), and the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). With the exception of FHWA and the Army partnerships, liaisons handle the Section 106 cases, and all work on program improvements for their respective agencies. The liaisons work closely with the funding agency’s headquarters to develop work plans that improve case management and pursue program and policy innovations that promote the efficiency in the agency’s compliance with NHPA. The ACHP oversees the implementation of the work plans and ensures that deliverables are completed in accordance with agreed upon deadlines. Several other liaison positions are currently being pursued.

Office of Communications, Education, and Outreach

The Office of Communications, Education, and Outreach (OCEO) works with the chairman and executive director to create and convey the ACHP’s vision and message to partners, colleagues, and the general

public via various media, including print and electronic media. Using agency graphic standards to ensure a professional, consistent, and recognizable identity, this office develops and produces ACHP print, electronic, conference, and event materials, including special reports, brochures, literature, and exhibits. In addition, the office maintains the ACHP and Preserve America Web sites.

OCEO also administers the ACHP's major awards programs: the quarterly Chairman's Award for Federal Achievement in Historic Preservation; the annual National Trust for Historic Preservation/ACHP Federal Partnerships in Historic Preservation Award; and the Preserve America Presidential Award program, administered in close collaboration with the White House.

Through the Preserve America Steering Committee Communications Working Group, OCEO partners with OPI to function as agency liaison for preservation partners in the Preserve America program. As a follow-up to the Preserve America Summit, OCEO has also taken the lead in advancing youth education as it relates to historic preservation and developed a federal working group focused on youth engagement and education, such as service learning, in cooperation with a wide range of agencies, non-profit organizations, and educational institutions.

OCEO also responds to all public inquiries—electronic, written, or voice—about the agency and its programs and Web sites, as well as inquiries about the national historic preservation program. Conference participation and strategy falls under the OCEO purview, as does speech writing and events support and management. Media relations for the ACHP are also handled by OCEO. Such activities include placement of news items related to Section 106, historic preservation, and the Preserve America program.

Headed by a director, the office includes a communications coordinator who implements all aspects of the ACHP's public information program, including media outreach, events and informational publicity and coordination. The communications coordinator has lead responsibility for the youth initiative. A senior writer/editor provides editorial and writing services for the ACHP, and a program assistant facilitates the ACHP's award programs and conference participation. A Web manager maintains and oversees Web sites.

Office of Administration

The Office of Administration (OA) is led by a director who is aided by a budget analyst, meeting and event manager, Chief Information Officer, three administrative assistants, and an information technology specialist. OA oversees a full range of administrative, personnel, procurement, space planning, budget, and fiscal services and coordinates related services provided by DOI pursuant to interagency agreements. The office provides administrative and clerical support to ACHP members and the executive director and coordinates member participation in meetings. Office staff plan and execute ACHP meetings, formulate and execute budgets, coordinate the ACHP's customer service activities, and provide office-wide telephone, reception, and mail services. OA is also responsible for the oversight of a full range of e-government services, network administration, Internet and e-mail access, and an IT helpdesk.

3. MAJOR EMPHASES IN THE ACHP'S WORK AND EFFECTS OF BUDGET REQUEST

The NHPA established a national policy to promote the preservation and use of historic properties to meet the needs of contemporary society, such as environmental responsibility, community vitality and sustainability, and cultural literacy. Congress also directed the federal government, acting in partnership with state, tribal, and local governments and the private sector, to take a leadership role in carrying out this national policy.

The ACHP advances policies that support and encourage historic preservation activities in as well as through all levels of government and the private sector. The ACHP's activities range from advocating federal policies that stimulate private sector reuse of historic properties to encouraging specific federal agencies to reinforce local community revitalization and cultural identity through preservation initiatives. The ACHP actively seeks to promote the federal government's leadership role in historic preservation by practice and example.

The ACHP recognizes that historic preservation must contribute to meeting the contemporary needs of society. Paramount among those needs today are economic recovery and addressing the challenges of energy independence and climate change. The economic impacts and benefits of historic preservation are far-reaching and profound, and the promotion of sustainable communities in contemporary America is an Administration priority. The ACHP has therefore committed itself to promoting the preservation and productive use of historic properties through its program activities.

The agency will continue its critical and unique role of providing oversight and administration of the Section 106 historic preservation review process, with particular attention to ensuring efficiencies in the review of economic development and energy projects. Program assistance, training, and support for preservation partners and other constituencies, such as federal agencies, State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPOs), Tribal Historic Preservation Offices (THPOs), Indian tribes, NHOs, and local governments, remain important to achieve these goals.

FY 2010's list of achievements highlights the ACHP's mission and leadership and paves the way for future directions in FY 2011 and FY 2012. (See the Appendix for more details about recent accomplishments).

The major program emphases for FY 2011 and FY 2012 outlined below are organized under the principal strategic goals contained in the ACHP's Strategic Plan (see Figure 9), adopted in January 2011.

Strategic Goal: Promote Historic Preservation Policy and Programs

2012 Goal: Promote historic preservation as a tool to achieve energy efficiency and support sustainable communities in response to the challenge of global climate change.

Historic preservation is recognized as an important component of efforts to promote environmental responsibility, energy efficiency, and sustainable development in both urban and rural contexts. Since almost half of the country's greenhouse gas emissions come from the construction, operation, and demolition of buildings, the reuse and retrofit of historic buildings can lead to significant reductions in these emissions, a principal goal of Executive Order 13514, "Federal Leadership in Environmental,

Energy, and Economic Performance.” As the ACHP reported in its special report on preservation and energy conservation in 1979, “...it takes less energy to restore old buildings than it does to replace them.... Preservation saves energy by taking advantage of the non-recoverable energy embodied in an existing building and extending the use of it...” In addition, preservation of historic properties directly supports the livability principles of the HUD-DOT-EPA Interagency Partnership for Sustainable Communities. Main Street revitalization, anti-sprawl Smart Growth initiatives, and reinvestment in historic buildings and neighborhoods all promote sustainable communities.

Reflecting the priority that the Administration has placed on sustainability and the importance of the topic to the ACHP’s new leadership, the ACHP has established a Task Force on Sustainability and Historic Preservation. The Task Force is assisting the ACHP in promoting historic preservation as a sustainability strategy and encouraging the full integration of preservation into the federal government’s policies and programs addressing energy efficiency and community livability. Task Force members include the Departments of Energy, Housing and Urban Development, Interior, and Transportation; the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA); the National Trust for Historic Preservation (NTHP); the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (NCSHPO); and the ACHP’s expert member who is an architect. Other ACHP members—including the General Services Administration (GSA), the Department of Defense (DoD), and the Department of Veterans Affairs—also are participating in Task Force meetings and working groups.

With the assistance of the Task Force, the ACHP completed or initiated a number of activities in FY 2010 related to sustainability and historic preservation. (For a detailed list, see Figure 13.) Among these initiatives, the ACHP has developed draft guidance for federal agencies on retrofitting historic buildings when complying with Executive Order 13514. The Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) has agreed to help disseminate this guidance when it is finalized in FY 2011. The ACHP also expects to work with CEQ and federal agencies to enhance how preservation of historic properties is addressed in agency Strategic Sustainability Performance Plans under Executive Order 13514.

In FY 2011 and FY 2012, the ACHP expects to pursue several key issues addressing sustainability. The ACHP’s triennial report to the President on federal stewardship of historic properties, developed pursuant to Executive Order 13287, “Preserve America,” will have an enhanced emphasis on sustainability. The ACHP also anticipates advocating with federal agencies for additional research on preservation and sustainability. Much of the research on sustainability done to date has focused on new buildings and materials, leaving a relative dearth of quantifiable evidence about the best ways to improve the energy efficiency of historic buildings without compromising their historic character. The ACHP also will be exploring opportunities to work with agencies to enhance the guidance they provide their field offices and grantees regarding preservation and sustainability. Developing such guidance for Department of Energy and Department of Housing and Urban Development weatherization programs is a particular priority. Getting useful information on adapting historic buildings to meet current energy efficiency needs will go a long way to heading off case-by-case conflicts that would otherwise arise in the Section 106 process when federal actions are involved.

2012 Goal: Promote historic preservation as a means to stimulate job creation and economic development.

The ACHP has long recognized that preservation and productive use of the nation’s cultural heritage makes economic sense, results in employment and other economic benefits at the local level, and contributes to the value of place and quality of life in local communities and rural regions. Historic preservation is a key ingredient in managing the cultural and natural resources of communities and leads to more sustainable and conservation-minded planning through measures such as reinvestment in existing

building stock, reuse of older buildings and other community assets, utilization of existing infrastructure, and development of related green technology to promote energy efficiency. A key economic engine in many regions is heritage tourism, which uses history and promotion as part of a comprehensive tourism strategy to offer diverse cultural and recreational experiences that create jobs and support local economies.

To maximize preservation's potential for promoting economic vitality, elected officials and decision makers need proven strategies and methods for effectively integrating historic preservation in community development. They also need easily understood and transferable models and examples of success. The federal government plays a critical role in developing and disseminating such information.

The Preserve America program, through its encouragement of heritage tourism efforts, is the primary vehicle the ACHP employs to promote historic preservation as a sustainable economic development tool. The ACHP continues to develop, promote, and expand participation in the Preserve America program, including local municipalities, counties, neighborhoods, and tribal communities; volunteer organizations; state, tribal, and local grant recipients, businesses, and non-profit groups. The program was launched in 2003, along with issuance of the Preserve America Executive Order (E.O. 13287); in 2009, the program was permanently authorized as part of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act. Through recognition of local preservation, heritage tourism, and education, as well as grants and awards, Preserve America raises awareness of historic and cultural values, enhances the visibility of preservation's benefits, and helps foster stewardship of local heritage assets.

The Preserve America program is coordinated and administered jointly by the ACHP and DOI with the assistance of an interagency steering committee. The committee includes representatives of 10 other agencies—the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Education, Housing and Urban Development, and Transportation; the General Services Administration; the Institute of Museum and Library Services; the National Endowment for the Humanities; and the President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities.

The ACHP, with funding from the Economic Development Administration, has recently commissioned a study on measuring the economic benefits of historic preservation. With the completion of the study in FY 2011, the ACHP will work to publicize the results to provide useful metrics for the evaluation of historic preservation activities' impact on economic development. Wider knowledge of the true effects will equip local preservation advocates to make their case to the proper authorities.

2012 Goal: Integrate Historic Preservation Goals into the America's Great Outdoors Initiative

In April 2010, the President launched the Administration's major conservation and preservation initiative, embodied in the Presidential Memorandum on "A 21st Century for America's Great Outdoors" (April 16, 2010). The America's Great Outdoors Initiative is intended to engage Americans in outdoor recreation, nature conservation, and historic preservation activities, using the resources of the federal government in partnership with tribal, state, and local government and the private sector. The federal programs and public-private partnerships established to carry out the National Historic Preservation Act offer many building blocks to support the goals of AGO. Policy recommendations are scheduled to be presented to the President in February 2011, and action plans will be prepared to implement the initiative. The ACHP has offered, and will continue to offer, its active involvement with the Administration to promote preservation ideas and to ensure better integration of existing programs to meet AGO goals.

In FY 2012 the ACHP will participate actively in implementing the AGO program as approved by the President. While the specifics are unknown at this time, the ACHP anticipates that it will focus on adapting several existing and successful strategies that showcase the benefits of historic preservation. Almost 860 Preserve America Communities and several dozen volunteer stewardship programs have been designated by two First Ladies, and this provides an exceptional network to both get the AGO message out and to engage citizens across the country in AGO initiatives when they take form. The ACHP will also continue its leadership efforts in an interagency working group on youth engagement and education. The Steering Committee of this group includes the DOI Office of Youth, the National Park Service, and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM); the USDA Forest Service; and the Corporation for National and Community Service in addition to the ACHP. This partnership will focus on identifying more effective means to communicate and collaborate with each other as we engage young people in learning about, caring for, and getting involved in conservation and historic preservation. The inventory of ACHP awards programs, ranging from presidential awards to those given at its quarterly meetings, will also be used to recognize historic preservation achievement in relation to the goals of AGO.

A particular focus of the ACHP in support of AGO will be the engagement of diverse and underserved constituencies. The ACHP's extensive relationships with Indian tribes and NHOs and its interaction with ethnic Preserve America Communities and Neighborhoods give it a firm foundation to assist in meeting AGO goals in this area. As the details of AGO emerge, the ACHP will examine the tools it has for encouraging these constituencies to participate in the Administration's initiative.

2012 Goal: Promoting Cultural Diversity in Historic Preservation

The ACHP provides a unique federal forum for all Americans, including Indian tribes and NHOs to interact and discuss broader historic preservation policies, directions, and issues. The ACHP also provides access for tribal and Native Hawaiian leaders to both advocate for and influence the development of policies regarding the protection of historic properties of religious and cultural significance to them. This occurs through the involvement of the presidentially-appointed Native American member, the observer for the National Association of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (NATHPO), and the ACHP's Native American Advisory Group (NAAG). NAAG is a self-sustaining group of 13 tribal representatives who meet periodically to discuss policy issues and advise the ACHP on addressing federal programs and policies to better reflect the interests of native peoples.

In 2011 the ACHP will conduct a re-examination of its interaction with these constituents to see how they can best meet the goals of the ACHP, the needs of Indian tribes and NHOs, and the Administration's policy of nation-to-nation consultation and dialogue. Additionally, the ACHP will continue to explore other opportunities for elevating the voice of Indian tribes and NHOs. By 2012, the ACHP expects to be fully engaged in policy directions developed in consultation with a reconstituted NAAG, NATHPO, and its Native American member. Based on current feedback from and dialogue with Indian tribes, the issues are likely to include the consideration of tribal historic properties in the siting of energy development projects and the protection of tribal sovereignty and the government-to-government relationship in the Section 106 review process. An ongoing example of the latter is the issue of the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) delegation of its government-to-government consultation to its grant recipients. It is widely viewed as a threat to tribal sovereignty and also has implications for the successful conclusion of the Section 106 review process for both HUD-funded projects and programs including the Neighborhood Stabilization Program.

While the ACHP's focus regarding engaging diverse constituencies has traditionally been on native peoples, a growing challenge for the national historic preservation program is that the nation in the early 21st century is more diverse and multicultural than it was at the time the NHPA was enacted. For the

national preservation program to remain a vital part of government policy and practice, it needs to continue to evolve to recognize and embrace the interests and concerns of this increasingly diverse population, to include underserved communities and ethnic groups. It is essential that the broadest possible picture of our nation's tangible and intangible cultural heritage is honored and preserved. There must be recognition of sites that reflect the cultural diversity of this nation, including natural and cultural resources that go beyond the built environment, and all cultures and ethnic groups must be empowered to use historic preservation to achieve their goals of economic prosperity and cultural identity.

While much of the ACHP's efforts in FY 2012 will be carried out as part of the AGO Initiative, it is also developing strategies that relate to all components of ACHP work. An internal Diversity Working Group examined challenges and opportunities, and recommendations from its January 2011 report have been integrated into the ACHP's strategic plan revisions in FY 2011 and will influence ACHP work in FY 2012.

Summary and Direction for 2012

To advocate preservation policy in FY 2012, the ACHP will take the following actions:

- Continue to use the Task Force on Sustainability and Historic Preservation to identify and address policy issues, to encourage the integration of historic preservation techniques into federal climate change and energy efficiency programs and initiatives, identify historic preservation research needs to be incorporated into federal research agendas, and promote interagency awareness and cooperation with regard to the intersection between climate change response and historic preservation.
- Cooperate with CEQ on the implementation of E.O. 13514 as it relates to federal historic buildings.
- Serve as a bridge between the non-federal historic preservation sector and the federal government on sustainability issues.
- Actively participate in the AGO Initiative to assist in implementing its programs that support historic preservation.
- Use the network of Preserve America Communities, Stewards, and other program participants to engage local governments, organizations, and citizens in evolving Administration programs for conservation and preservation.
- With the Department of the Interior and the Office of Management and Budget, implement and assess the effectiveness of performance measures for the Preserve America Grant program.
- Use the ACHP's Native American representation (Native American member, NATHPO, and NAAG) to identify and address issues affecting the participation and interests of native peoples in the national historic preservation program.
- Implement the recommendations of the ACHP's Diversity Working Group to improve the consideration of the interests of diverse constituencies in the ACHP's work.
- Through the use of distance learning tools and webinars, tailor training in Section 106 to meet the needs and address the unique circumstances of diverse communities.

Effect of Requested Level

The requested level will permit the ACHP to continue to implement significant policy initiatives that advance the ACHP's mission and the purposes of the NHPA. The ACHP's role in the above Administration priorities and implementing programs would continue to be met using existing resources.

Strategic Goals: Improve Federal Preservation Programs; Foster the Protection and Enhancement of Historic Properties**2012 Goal: Increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the Section 106 process through improved management and accountability.**

Section 110 of the NHPA directs federal agencies to develop historic preservation programs that incorporate the policies of the NHPA in their policies and procedures. The ACHP's long-term objective is to help agencies effectively integrate historic preservation considerations into planning and decision making. Timely and targeted consideration of historic preservation issues by agencies and their applicants will minimize potential project delays and limit the number of historic properties that are compromised or lost as a result of federal actions.

OFAP carries out the ACHP's responsibilities for improving federal agency preservation programs. OFAP has assigned staff to policy teams to work on cross-cutting issues and to develop guidance, policy interpretations, and best practices for Section 106 stakeholders related to various policy initiatives. These policy areas include public buildings; science, technology, and engineering; defense; public lands stewardship; energy development and transmission; transportation; economic development; disaster/homeland security; federal permitting; telecommunications; and banking.

The ACHP maintains partnerships with federal agencies to streamline Section 106 review and build better internal preservation programs. A major benefit of these partnerships is cost savings to the partnering federal agency, through the elimination of procedural impediments and the better meshing of their programs and planning systems with federal historic preservation requirements. Several agencies currently have partnerships which fund mid-level staff positions at the ACHP. At the beginning of FY 2011 these included the Department of Army, GSA, FHWA, USDA, VA, BLM, DOE, and FEMA.

Agency liaisons are generally responsible for managing agency-related Section 106 cases, and for working on program improvements and policy initiatives identified as priorities by the partner agency. Liaisons work with headquarters and field staff to oversee programmatic initiatives, coordinate case reviews, conduct training, provide technical assistance, and develop agency-specific guidance to improve the administration of the Section 106 review process. The liaisons' efforts have resulted in direct, long-term benefits to the sponsoring agencies through resolution of systemic problems associated with Section 106 reviews, the development of program alternatives, and improvements to internal policies and procedures. Similarly, by working closely with the partnership agencies, the ACHP has been able to provide more detailed explanations to the public about the agency's programs, structure, and authorities and their effect on historic preservation reviews.

The ACHP continues to work closely with Federal Preservation Officers (FPOs), who are the key points of contact for federal preservation programs, to support program improvement and reinforce the FPO's role within agencies. The ACHP achieves this through participation in the Federal Training Work Group (led by NPS and established to assist FPOs), and the Federal Preservation Officer Forum, an organization dedicated to identifying and addressing cross-cutting preservation issues unique to federal agencies. In

FY 2011 and beyond, the ACHP will continue to assist the development of the FPO Forum and enhance its organizational abilities.

Due to the continued interest among federal agencies regarding opportunities to improve the coordination and integration of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and Section 106, the ACHP is working to develop guidance for practitioners. Although the ACHP's regulations include language on NEPA substitution for Section 106 reviews, this provision is not widely used, and opportunities for streamlining of NEPA and Section 106 compliance are lost. Initial guidance on coordination of the two processes is nearing completion and will be followed by the development of guidance on integrating these two processes. Final guidance is anticipated in 2012.

The ACHP continues to consult with stakeholders to identify and remove impediments and inefficiencies in the Section 106 process. Through the identification of systemic impediments to Section 106 compliance in agency practices and procedures, the ACHP is able to improve communication and coordination with participants so that procedural conflicts are minimized. Since agency approaches to complying with NHPA in general and Section 106 in particular are varied, it is important that procedural conflicts between the way an agency administers its programs and fulfills its statutory and regulatory responsibilities be resolved.

The fundamental structure of the Section 106 review process is sound and time-tested. While there is an opportunity to make refinements that improve and expedite compliance, the ACHP has found that outreach to agencies, issuance of guidance, and training will improve the understanding of the Section 106 participants about the process and their roles. The ACHP continues to conduct classroom training courses on Section 106 that are well received by stakeholders, but there is a need for expanded training initiatives to meet the broader Section 106 training requirements of agencies, applicants, preservation partners and other stakeholders. As federal projects for economic recovery and renewable energy development and infrastructure improvements increase, the ACHP has recognized that new techniques are critical to reach the growing audience.

In FY 2012, the ACHP will continue to refine a distance learning program and a targeted marketing strategy. In partnership with preservationists and educational institutions, the ACHP will assess the type of online training, webinars, and videoconferencing that is best suited for Section 106 training. Since many Section 106 participants must fulfill professional and continuing education requirements, obtaining certification for meeting these requirements will make ACHP training offerings more attractive. Performance measures will be instituted so that success is measured by the number of online participants seeking continuing and advanced training, introductory courses, or refresher courses. The effectiveness of distance versus classroom learning will be assessed for shaping future ACHP efforts.

Consistent with Executive Order 13563 issued by President Obama on January 18, 2011, and guidance from the Office of Management and Budget, the ACHP intends to evaluate stakeholder views on the operation of the Section 106 process beginning in FY 2011 through surveys to solicit customer feedback. Based on the success of the initial survey data, an assessment will be made on the utility of using surveys to monitor the use of guidance documents, implementation of program alternatives, and completion of post agreement reviews. The survey results will assist in determining how to reduce the time required for consultation and development of program alternatives, and how to further improve the consideration of historic properties in agency planning.

In late September 2010, the National Trust for Historic Preservation released a consultant's report on ways to improve the Section 106 process. The ACHP has reviewed the report and identified many useful recommendations for raising the effectiveness and efficiency of Section 106 reviews, including measures that would increase the accountability of federal agencies in meeting these requirements. The report's

recommendations have already informed strategic planning at the ACHP and will continue to provide useful measures that will undoubtedly affect both the internal Section 106 operations of the ACHP and its relations with federal agencies, which have the primary obligation to carry out the law.

2012 Goal: Improve Federal Agency Stewardship, Accountability, and Resource Management

Under Executive Order 13287, “Preserve America,” agencies are to assess historic holdings and identify potential partnerships with neighboring communities and other entities to enhance their stewardship of these holdings. The ACHP will use the federal reporting requirements of Section 3 of the Preserve America Executive Order to identify and pursue federal preservation program improvements. The ACHP has made significant steps in promoting transparency and public involvement by posting the federal agency reports submitted as part of this reporting process on its Web site for public review. The ACHP is also overseeing and assisting agency compliance with the order.

On February 15, 2012, the ACHP will submit its third triennial Report to the President on implementation of Section 3 of E.O. 13287. This detailed report will document how agencies will continue to identify, use, and protect historic properties and assess federal stewardship and the progress made since the 2009 Section 3 Report. It will provide the ACHP’s vision for improving federal stewardship and accountability under the Executive Order and include recommendations for improving stewardship of federal historic properties in targeted areas.

During FY 2012, the ACHP will meet with Senior Policy Officials (SPOs) to assist agencies in meeting Executive Order obligations. Designated as the senior policy contact in their agencies for preservation matters in accordance with the Executive Order, SPOs must be at the assistant secretary, deputy assistant secretary, or the equivalent level and have policy oversight responsibility for the agency’s historic preservation programs.

2012 Goal: Accommodating Energy Development on Federal Lands

Given the significant role historic preservation plays in the development of energy sources on federal lands, particularly in the renewable area, the ACHP membership established an interagency Historic Preservation and Energy Development (HPED) working group jointly led by the ACHP and the Department of the Interior. Its membership includes those federal agencies with major responsibilities for land management and transmission oversight (the Departments of Agriculture, Interior, Energy, and Defense, CEQ, and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission) and ACHP members representing the historic preservation stakeholder community (the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers, and the National Association of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers). The goals are to identify potential conflicts between energy development and cultural heritage protection and devise efficient solutions to accommodate the needs of both. The ACHP and DOI are working to define the agenda and an action plan with working group members.

Issues already raised for the workgroup’s consideration include identifying ways to ensure protection of an applicant’s proprietary information; collecting best practices from energy development projects where the project needs and consideration of historic properties were balanced; clarifying for project developers the federal actions that trigger Section 106 and how best to navigate the process; working with CEQ to finalize guidance on the appropriate coordination of Section 106 and NEPA review; addressing the effects of energy projects, especially wind and solar projects, on historic landscapes and traditional cultural properties; sharing information on innovative and cost-effective techniques to identify historic properties potentially affected by energy projects; identifying opportunities for improving tribal consultation

regarding site selection and resolving impacts to properties of cultural and religious significance to Indian tribes, and clarifying the distinction between direct and indirect effects to historic properties and when visual effects may constitute direct effects.

The ACHP will also continue its participation in the Renewable Energy Rapid Response Team (RERRT) established by CEQ in early 2011. Through participation on RERRT, the ACHP will work with federal agencies to improve coordination among those agencies responsible for developing, permitting, or reviewing renewable energy development and transmission initiatives and also work with those agencies to identify and resolve potential impacts to historic properties early on in federal planning. The ACHP will also ensure that the findings and recommendations of the HPED inform federal planning occurring through RERRT.

The BLM partnership plays an important role in expediting energy development projects on public lands. In particular, alternative energy development is posing new challenges in resolving the impacts of wind turbines and solar farms on cultural landscapes and traditional cultural properties of importance to Indian tribes. The liaison focuses attention on systemic challenges and develops solutions that will expedite these national priority projects. More important, the liaison has been able to travel to consultations on BLM lands to better understand the issues and propose outcomes that can be replicated in public lands.

Summary and Direction for FY 2012

To support improvement of federal preservation programs in FY 2012, the ACHP will take the following actions:

- Implement the agenda of the ACHP-DOI Interagency Working Group on Historic Preservation and Energy Development to accommodate the goals of Administration energy policy and protection of important historic properties.
- Continue to serve on the Renewable Energy Rapid Response Team and advise agencies on appropriate measures to identify and resolve historic preservation issues relating to renewable energy development and transmission.
- Complete the development of guidance regarding the coordination and integration of compliance with Section 106 and NEPA.
- Assist agencies in meeting their Section 106 responsibilities for American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) programs funded at the end of FY 2010 by providing technical assistance, guidance, and training.
- Utilize lessons learned in the Gulf Coast Oil Spill to develop improved programmatic approaches for streamlining the Section 106 process in disaster preparedness, as well as in response and recovery situations.
- Address recommendations in the National Trust Report to strengthen the Section 106 process by developing guidance to federal agencies that encourages them to initiate Section 106 review early in agency planning.
- Resume negotiations with the Corps of Engineers to resolve inconsistencies between the Section 106 regulations and Appendix C so that inefficiencies in the Section 106 review of Corps' permits are minimized.

- Upgrade and expand upon the ongoing dialogue with Section 106 users on the ACHP's new guidance for the treatment of archaeological properties in the Section 106 process.
- Develop Section 106 guidance, tools, and training to support consideration of Section 106 issues relating to federal development in key topical areas, such as public lands stewardship, transportation, energy development, and other areas addressed by policy teams established in OFAP.
- Coordinate with federal agencies to address issues related to collecting data to prepare the 2012 Report to the President on federal historic property stewardship required pursuant to Section 3 of Executive Order 13287.
- Encourage the active involvement of SPOs in the consideration of historic preservation issues by conducting annual meetings with SPOs to consider topical issues in Section 106 and promote federal agency program improvements pursuant to E.O. 13287.
- Work with federal agencies to complete major program improvements currently under consideration including the following:
 - a) Work with BLM and NCSHPO to revise the BLM's nationwide Programmatic Agreement on meeting its responsibilities under Section 106.
 - b) Work with the Department of the Army on program comment for treatment of interior spaces.
 - c) Work with the Department of Defense to update and revise its World War II Temporary Structures Programmatic Agreement.
 - d) Work with the US Postal Service regarding the closure and excessing of post offices.
 - e) Support NPS efforts to provide training to its subunits on the implementation of nationwide Programmatic Agreement.
 - f) Work with the U.S. Coast Guard and Department of the Interior to amend the Programmatic Agreement on Protection of Historic Properties During Emergency Response Under the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan.
- Work with NPS to support the Federal Preservation Officer Forum and its consideration of cross-cutting preservation issues with federal agencies.
- Expand the ACHP's onsite training program, including additional offerings of the "The Section 106 Essentials" and "Advanced Section 106 Seminar" and the development of targeted tribal consultation courses in conjunction with these offerings.
- Implement the distance learning program and identify opportunities to market the expanded offerings to new clients.

Effect of Requested Level

Funding at the requested level would allow the ACHP to carry out its projected FY 2012 activities. Maintaining interagency liaison agreements is an integral component of the resource base for this area.

2012 Goal: Improve federal agency Section 106 consultation with Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations to make government planning and decision making about historic resources transparent and responsive to citizen input and preservation needs.

In 1992, the NHPA was amended to enhance the role of Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations in the national preservation program and to clarify the responsibility of federal agencies to consult with them in carrying out the Section 106 review process. The requirement for federal agencies to consult has proven somewhat challenging and stems from several factors including general lack of knowledge about consultation requirements on the part of federal agencies; lack of enforcement within agencies of internal policies and procedures regarding tribal and NHO consultation; as well as misinterpretation of the legal mandates to consult.

In November 2009 the President issued his Presidential Memorandum on Tribal Consultation, underscoring the importance of meaningful government-to-government consultation with Indian tribes. The memorandum directed agencies to develop effective tribal consultation programs by early in 2010. The ACHP immediately followed up with letters to heads of federal agencies, offering materials and assistance. The President's action illustrates the priority the Administration places on effective tribal engagement and reinforces the ACHP's longstanding commitment to advancing this goal.

In 1998, the ACHP created the Native American Program, which has worked aggressively at both the policy and program levels to promote the importance of federal agency consultation with Indian tribes and NHOs. The ACHP has done so through the adoption of policies, the publication of guidance, the delivery of training, and participation in interagency initiatives.

In 2010, the ACHP elevated the status of the Native American Program to a full office to reflect the importance of the role of Indian tribes and NHOs in both the work of the ACHP and in the national historic preservation program. The Office of Native American Affairs will continue to exercise leadership in federal agency consultation with Indian tribes and NHOs and will serve as a "think tank" producing position papers and policy recommendations for use both within and outside the ACHP. The focus of these initiatives will be based on the feedback received through ONAA's regular communication with Indian tribes and NHOs and on the ACHP's experience in overseeing the Section 106 review process.

The ACHP will continue, for the foreseeable future, to chair the Interagency Working Group on Indian Affairs (IWGIA) as its primary interagency initiative regarding Indian tribes. The group has continued to produce consultation guidance for federal agencies, to offer outreach to tribes regarding economic development and service learning, and to host an online training course called, "Working Effectively with Tribal Governments." In 2011, the group is planning to expand its suite of guidance and in 2012, hopes to expand its online training resources.

In 2011, the ACHP will enter into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Departments of the Interior and Defense to establish the Federal Native Hawaiian Interagency Working Group. The purpose is to identify impediments to meaningful, regular, and appropriate consultation with NHOs, and to make consensus-based recommendations to DOI's Office of Native Hawaiian Relations that may be appropriate for consideration throughout the executive branch. The ACHP will also publish a handbook on federal agency consultation with NHOs, an expanded version of its existing guidance. In 2012, the ACHP will continue to be an active participant and work to expand the membership to include other federal agencies that have a significant presence in Hawaii such as the Federal Highway Administration.

For the past several years, ONAA has focused its training efforts on Indian tribes and NHOs and will continue to do so in 2012. One of the priorities will be to offer THPOs training in the Section 106 process to ensure they are prepared to participate as full partners in the process. The ACHP will also work with the National Park Service, the agency with oversight over the THPO program, to develop more extensive training for THPOs to enable them to fully meet their responsibilities under the NHPA.

Of particular concern to Indian tribes are the growing number of massive renewable energy projects that have extensive impacts on sites of traditional cultural significance across the country. Addressing this issue, which threatens both tribal cultural heritage and the efficient delivery of needed energy projects, is a top priority for the ACHP in its Section 106 work. In January 2011 the ACHP and NATHPO jointly sponsored a tribal summit in California that drew more than 150 participants and led to a series of recommendations for addressing these critical issues. The ACHP will further this constructive dialogue among tribes and federal agencies through 2011 and 2012.

While THPOs are certainly important participants in the Section 106 review process, there are more than 400 other Indian tribes and hundreds of NHOs entitled to participate in the process. In 2012, the ACHP will work with OFAP to develop and expand distance learning capabilities to enable the ACHP to reach more Indian tribes and NHOs.

ONAA has, for some time, hosted monthly teleconferences with THPOs and tribal cultural resources staff and plans to continue to do so in 2012. Participation in and responses to the calls have been quite positive and serve as the primary mechanism for tribes to access ACHP staff. The monthly calls have also led to much stronger relationships between the ACHP and Indian tribes.

Intertribal organizations often serve as the chief conduit of information to tribes and as advocates for tribal issues especially in relation to the federal government. Conversely, intertribal organizations are excellent vehicles for agencies to communicate with Indian tribes outside of the government-to-government relationship. These organizations also, very often, serve as advisors to federal agencies as agencies plan for and carry out government-to-government consultation.

The ACHP has long had an excellent working relationship with the United South and Eastern Tribes (USET) which has led to the successful resolution of a number of major issues in tribal consultation. While this relationship will continue, the ACHP will seek opportunities to work with other intertribal organizations. In 2011, the ACHP chairman will reach out to the National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) and will do so with the Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians. In 2012, the ACHP will expand its outreach to other intertribal organizations including the Great Plains Tribal Leaders Association, the Intertribal Council of Arizona, the All Indian Pueblo Council, and others.

Summary and Direction for FY 2012

To improve federal agency consultation with Indian tribes and NHOs in FY 2012, the ACHP will take the following actions:

- Continue to chair the IWGIA to address interagency policies on government-to-government consultation; to promote effective interagency collaboration on programs for Indian tribes; and, to develop government-wide consultation tools.
- Address policy improvements regarding government-to-government consultation in the Section 106 review process with special emphasis on HUD's delegation of its tribal consultation.
- Pursue collaborative initiatives with the major intertribal organizations including the NCAI, NATHPO, USET, and the Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians to address ongoing challenges in

tribal consultation, the integration of traditional knowledge into federal planning and decision making, and the protection of traditional cultural landscapes.

- Function as a “think tank” regarding Native historic preservation, producing position papers and developing policy recommendations for the ACHP and other federal agencies.
- Promote the full and meaningful participation of NHOs in the national preservation program through active participation in the Federal Native Hawaiian Interagency Work Group.
- Lead a national dialogue toward a productive solution to the role of Indian tribes in early planning for energy development projects.
- Continue to promote the participation of Indian tribes in service learning as a means of engaging tribal youth in cultural activities and to showcase historic preservation as a viable career choice.

Effect of Requested Level

The requested level would provide sufficient resources to allow the ACHP to continue aggressively implementing its tribal and Native Hawaiian initiatives.

Strategic Goal: Promote the Importance of Historic Preservation

2012 Goal: Improve understanding of the ACHP’s mission and programs and the benefits of historic preservation, with an emphasis on reaching and engaging diverse and underserved constituencies.

A successful communications strategy is essential to achieving the ACHP’s core goals. Building on strategies and tools employed in 2010 and 2011 will allow the agency to advance its goals in a variety of areas. As part of its mission, the ACHP continues to work to develop a nationwide preservation ethic. For FY 2012, the ACHP will continue its emphasis to reach younger generations, diverse and underserved constituencies and engage them in historic preservation, consistent with the goals of the Administration and their embodiment in the America’s Great Outdoors Initiative. These constituencies include minority and ethnic groups that have been underrepresented in past national historic preservation efforts. This goal allows the agency to share the message that the national historic preservation program offers a myriad of opportunities, such as increased economic benefits, contributions to the sustainability of the nation’s communities, increased job growth, and more.

Communicating the preservation message strengthens the ACHP’s visibility and position which is essential to the ACHP effectively achieving its statutory mission of influencing policy and programs affecting historic preservation.

In FY 2012, the ACHP will be able to fully utilize the upgrading and re-organization of its Web site that has been underway. The Web site is used as a primary source of information for historic preservation laws, regulations, guidance, training materials, community preservation activities, case studies, information on sources of funding, and as well as aspects of the Preserve America program. The Web site is being updated to assure greater transparency in agency efforts, provide increased interactivity with partners and customers, and improve usability.

This updated Web site will allow the agency to add new technologies to its strategic communications plan, including social media opportunities. When social media is closely integrated into the objectives of a communications strategy, the opportunities for innovation, feedback, and collaboration are unlimited.

In addition to an updated Web site, the ACHP uses a broad range of outreach strategies. The agency continues to communicate using informational brochures and fact sheets, educational materials, presentations, news releases, advisories, broadcast e-mails, customer service, and media relations. The agency will continue to create new publications, such as the *Protecting Historic Properties: A Citizen's Guide to Section 106 Review*. This publication, available in hard copy and electronic form, has proven to be extremely popular, demonstrating the demand by the public and stakeholders for useful information on the ACHP's programs.

A significant publication in FY 2012 will be the updated report detailing progress on Federal Historic Property Management (Section 3 of Executive Order 13287), due to the President on February 15, 2012. This report will provide important information for decision makers and the public on the implementation of the mandates of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Executive Order.

The ACHP will continue to participate in conferences that tie into its mission, with greater emphasis on underserved constituencies and youth. The newly-appointed chairman has renewed and expanded the ACHP's commitment to reaching out to tribal organizations and is expected to participate in annual meetings of major intertribal organizations, such as the NCAI, NATHPO, and USET. In addition to participation in more traditional forums, the ACHP will continue to take its message to new audiences, such as the GreenGov Symposium and the Annual Service Learning Conference.

This latter conference demonstrates the evolution of the ACHP's outreach to engage the nation's youth in historic preservation. Service learning is a tool that engages young people in community service, volunteerism, and preservation while providing school credit. Through academics and participatory service, service learning builds awareness of history and provides a sense of shared responsibility and belonging. The ACHP has created a Youth Engagement and Education Working Group—a federal working group—whose mandate is to involve not only the ACHP's federal council members' youth programs, but other agency youth programs as well. This emphasis will be an integral part of the America's Great Outdoors Initiative, drawing on the ACHP's experience with programs that connect natural and cultural resources. The ACHP will continue to partner with other members of the preservation community who share those interests, such as the Partnership for the National Trails System, the Bureau of Land Management, the National Park Service, and the U.S. Forest Service.

In 2010, the ACHP expanded its outreach regarding service learning to include Indian tribes. In 2011 and 2012, in cooperation with the Corporation for National and Community Service (CNCS), the ACHP will promote service learning as a tool to connect Native youth with their cultures and as a way to be introduced to historic preservation and cultural resource management as a potential career.

A similar tool, originating in the 2006 Preserve America Summit, is the youth summit, designed to actively engage young Americans in learning about preservation issues and opportunities and devising strategies for the future. The ACHP will continue to support these state-based efforts by its participation and guidance.

The Preserve America program offers excellent opportunities to promote the ACHP's message of historic preservation as a tool for sustainability, education, appreciation of cultural heritage and diversity, youth engagement, and economic development. Building on the existing network of more than 850 Preserve America Communities, the ACHP will use this unique assemblage of localities that value heritage as tools to meet contemporary needs. Community recognition focused on ethnic neighborhoods has been a

successful means of engaging recent immigrant populations and will be expanded. National award programs, media coverage, e-newsletters for the Preserve America program, and increased participation in conferences and community events will be employed to further this goal.

Summary and Direction for FY 2012

To improve understanding of the ACHP's mission and programs and communicate the benefits of historic preservation with an emphasis on reaching and engaging young people, diverse and underserved constituencies, in 2012 the ACHP will do the following:

- Continue its emphasis to reach out to diverse and underserved constituencies and engage them in historic preservation through targeted publications, meeting and conference attendance, and distance learning tools.
- Refine and use the updated Web site as a primary source of information for historic preservation information and as a vehicle for increased agency transparency.
- Continue to create and use other media, including informational brochures and fact sheets, educational and guidance materials, presentations, and media releases targeted to meet FY 2012 program goals, including the February 2012 Report to the President required by E.O. 13287.
- The ACHP will continue to participate in conferences and events that tie into the ACHP mission, with greater emphasis on underserved constituencies and youth.
- Continue to utilize the Preserve America program, its communities, and its stewards to spread the message of historic preservation as a tool for sustainability, education, appreciation of cultural heritage and diversity, youth engagement, and economic development.
- Actively pursue partnerships to advance youth engagement in historic preservation through service learning opportunities.
- Continue to work with all offices to support their efforts to reach their audiences.

Effect of Requested Level

The FY 2012 requested level will allow the ACHP to maintain its current level of operations and, based on Web and technology upgrades in FY 2010 and 2011, improve its capacity to effectively inform the public about the agency's mission, promote a national preservation ethic, and expand its efforts to reach underserved constituencies.

Strategic Goal: Develop and Manage ACHP Organizational Capacity

2012 Goal: Act in collaboration with partners to mutually support effective participation in the preservation program and advance national preservation goals and policy.

The ACHP's administrative and organizational structure provides the support for the agency to carry out its mandated responsibilities and meet the needs of its customers and employees. The ACHP must

maintain an adequate resource base to maximize the effectiveness of ACHP members and staff, minimize impediments to professional quality work, and effectively respond to the public and customers.

A critical component of the ACHP's resource base is its partnerships with federal agencies. Through them, federal agencies support professional staff positions in OFAP that are committed to work that streamlines Section 106 review and builds better internal preservation programs. The ACHP and the agency jointly determine work plans and products, and the ACHP oversees development of deliverables.

A major benefit of these partnerships is cost savings to the partnering federal agency, through the elimination of procedural impediments and the better meshing of their programs and planning systems with federal historic preservation requirements. At the beginning of FY 2011 the Department of Army, GSA, FHWA, NRCS, VA, BLM, DOE, and FEMA supported liaison positions.

The liaison positions continue to return significant benefits to sponsoring agencies. Because of their value and proven track record, the ACHP remains committed to expanding partnerships with federal agencies, including those addressing national priorities such as renewable energy development, high speed rail, and sustainable infrastructure.

The ACHP has concluded several reimbursable arrangements to provide tailored services or promote common goals with NRCS and DOE. These arrangements improve efficiency and speed Section 106 reviews by providing staff resources that are exclusively focused on the needs of the specific agency or a specific program.

As a business tool, the ACHP's IT infrastructure plays an integral role in the ability to accomplish strategic goals. Since that infrastructure has been in service well beyond its estimated useful life and become a business barrier rather than an enabler, the President's FY 2010 budget included funding for a complete overhaul of this critical business tool. This modernization effort was initiated in FY 2010 and will be completed in FY 2011. When fully operational, it will eliminate the operational risks of existing resources and create an IT infrastructure that serves as a catalyst for accomplishing the agency's strategic goals.

While the cost of maintaining this infrastructure will be higher, the benefits of this investment will be immediate. It will equip the ACHP to initiate its online training initiatives and constituent outreach efforts in FY 2011 and ensure their success in FY 2012.

Summary and Direction for FY 2012

To continue to improve the ACHP's organizational capacity, the ACHP will take the following actions:

- Maintain existing agency partnerships supporting liaison positions and cultivate additional ones to address ACHP priority needs.
- Contract with outside vendors to provide IT system support for IT online training program and ensure effective operation of distance learning for students and instructors.
- Continue to improve financial management practices with assistance from a CPA firm that specializes in asset management for small federal agencies.
- Continue to improve the ACHP's working relationship with DOI through execution of service-level agreements that more fully delineate deliverables and responsibilities.

Effect of Requested Level

The requested level will allow the ACHP to maintain its current level of operations and absorb the costs associated with maintaining the new IT infrastructure that will be fully implemented in FY 2011.

APPENDIX: RECENT PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Promote Historic Preservation Policy and Programs

FY 2010 accomplishments:

- Expanded transitional briefing materials on the ACHP and its key programs for the new chairman appointed by the White House in June 2010. Recommended possible new appointments to fill expired terms on the ACHP.
- Established a Task Force on Sustainability and Historic Preservation to oversee ACHP activities to promote the full integration of historic preservation into the federal government's policies and programs addressing sustainability. Task Force members include the Departments of Energy, Housing and Urban Development, Interior, and Transportation, the Environmental Protection Agency, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, and NCSHPO. The Task Force began meeting and developing and coordinating activities in April 2010.
- Focused on energy efficiency and community livability, the Sustainability Task Force addressed issues involving federal support for research on preservation and sustainability, public outreach, and federal policy. Notably, the Task Force worked with CEQ to assist agencies in addressing preservation of historic properties as they work to meet their goals under Executive Order 13514.
- Continued work begun in FY 2009 to respond to the economic needs of the nation embodied in the ARRA, including the continuation of research and promotion of economic benefits resulting from the investment in historic preservation. Continued to link ongoing preservation policy work on the economic impacts of historic preservation with ARRA implementation. Continued to work with the Administration and Congress to advocate for funding support for SHPOs and THPOs to meet increased demands from the Section 106 process in implementing the ARRA.
- Continued its use of quarterly ACHP business meetings to focus on important policy questions about the federal government's leadership role in historic preservation, recognize federal achievement in this area, and discuss the challenges federal agencies face in fulfilling preservation responsibilities. Featured presentations and discussion on new Administration initiatives at quarterly meetings, including sustainability, the National Parks Second Century report, and America's Great Outdoors.
- Engaged with key members of the Administration and senior agency staff representatives on policy development for the President's America's Great Outdoors Initiative and assisted in preparation of the proposed report to the President on this subject.
- Began discussions with the NPS about the implementation of the National Parks Second Century Commission Report.
- Worked with the White House, DOI, and other federal agencies as well as state, local, tribal, and private partners to implement the Preserve America program. Administered the Preserve America Communities program and Preserve America Stewards program, and assisted and coordinated with the NPS on the Preserve America Grants program. Continued to coordinate federal activities under the program through an interagency steering committee.

- Continued to meet with, and provide the secretariat for, the Preserve America Steering Committee. The committee is composed of policy-level representatives from partner agencies including the ACHP; Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Education, Housing and Urban Development, Interior, Transportation; the General Services Administration, the Institute of Museum and Library Services; National Endowment for the Humanities; and the President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities. The committee coordinates, implements, and discusses enhancements to the Preserve America program. The group is co-chaired by DOI and the ACHP, and did not meet during the latter half of FY 2010 pending the ACHP leadership transition and other priorities (notably development of the AGO Initiative).
- Worked with the Administration and Congress to develop funding support for the Preserve America program in addition to other historic preservation priorities (including the Save America's Treasures program, National Heritage Areas, and full funding for the states and tribes in the Historic Preservation Fund), in both the FY 2010 and FY 2011 budget requests and the development of the CLEAR Act.
- Followed through on oversight and implementation of recommendations for improving the national historic preservation program that emerged from the Preserve America Summit in 2006. This included completion of a contract to study, assess, and measure the economic impacts of historic preservation that is being undertaken through an Interagency Agreement with the Department of Commerce. It also included work to engage youth in historic preservation through service learning and other means (see "Promote the Importance of Historic Preservation" below).
- Continued to assume a leadership role in supporting and promoting heritage tourism on a national basis. This included provisions to compile, describe, and assess good examples of heritage tourism that support local and regional economic development as part of the interagency agreement with the Department of Commerce, and renewed service on the Department of Commerce's Tourism Policy Council that was reconvened under Secretary of Commerce Gary Locke.
- Took an active role in tourism policy and program discussions through affiliation with the Partners in Tourism, and participated in summarizing and planning next steps emerging from the FY 2009 policy forum on "Stimulating Economic Vitality and Resource Conservation in Gateway and Tribal Communities." The forum was hosted and organized by DOI, in cooperation with the Southeast Tourism Society, the Western States Tourism Policy Council, and the American Indian Alaska Native Tourism Association.
- Actively participated and made policy and program presentations at major state, regional, and national conferences on historic preservation, planning, archaeology, Gulf Coast recovery efforts, tourism, engaging youth in historic preservation and tribal issues. Hosted sessions on Preserve America and other timely topics at the National Trust for Historic Preservation National Preservation Conference in Nashville, Tennessee. Informed national historic preservation organizations, including the NTHP, NCSHPO, and Preservation Action about the ACHP's perspectives on pending legislation and other national historic preservation matters.
- Provided advice to the Administration and Congress on a number of major policy initiatives and pieces of legislation affecting historic properties and historic preservation programs. These included support for the CLEAR Act (H.R. 3534) and the related Land and Water Conservation Authorization and Funding Act (S. 2747), including proposed full funding for both the Land and Water Conservation Fund (\$900 million) and the Historic Preservation Fund (\$150 million). The ACHP also noted House passage of the Public Lands Service Corps Act (H.R. 1612) and advised the Senate

considering its own bill (S. 1442) of ACHP support for the goals and objectives contained in the two versions.

- Continued to work with the Congressional Historic Preservation Caucus in the House regarding preservation issues, including significant programs such as Preserve America, and funding. Co-hosted a briefing session on the national historic preservation program for caucus members.
- Responding to the President's Memorandum on Tribal Consultation, the ACHP revised its 2001 tribal consultation plan required under E.O. 13175: Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments. The ACHP, as chair of the Interagency Working Group on Indian Affairs organized and chaired a panel of federal officials to update USET's board on agency responses to the President's memorandum on tribal consultation.
- Continued to facilitate discussions among HUD, NCAI, and USET regarding resolution of concerns over HUD's position that it has the authority to delegate its government-to-government consultation to its grant recipients.
- Continued to chair the IWGIA, which meets monthly to review progress on initiatives and to share relevant information among member agencies. IWGIA published two additional government-wide guidance documents regarding tribal consultation and secured funding for the online training course to offer it free of charge to federal agencies and the general public. Member agencies also jointly hosted economic development workshops for Indian tribes and continued to work in partnership on public safety and wellness issues.
- Provided guidance to federal agencies on authorities provided for in Section 110(g) of the NHPA that allow for the provision of assistance by a federal agency to a state to assist the federal agency in carrying out its responsibilities under the NHPA. This assistance could be provided to facilitate federal reviews under ARRA and to support SHPOs that face workload burdens as a result of other significant expansions of federal programs.
- Advocated for additional resources for SHPOs and THPOs to meet increased demands on the Section 106 process, resulting from ARRA.
- Provided advice to the Administration and Congress on a number of major policy initiatives and pieces of legislation affecting historic properties and historic preservation programs, including proposed legislative exemptions from the responsibilities under Section 106 of NHPA for certain projects and programs including the Trans Alaskan Pipeline System and the Trinity River exemption in Dallas, Texas.

FY 2011 work plan:

- Continue to plan and hold ACHP quarterly meetings, including themed meetings to inform the members and staff on various policy issues, and review the membership composition of the ACHP for possible recommended changes. As appropriate, seek changes to ACHP membership by legislative amendment of the NHPA.
- Support the continued work of the Task Force on Sustainability, as well as possible integration with the Administration's Sustainable Communities initiative. Among other activities, participate in the GreenGov Symposium hosted by CEQ in October 2010, and work with ACHP member agencies to

issue guidance implementing Section 2(g)(7) of Executive Order 13514, “Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy, and Economic Performance.”

- Cooperate with other agencies to complete the report to the President on the America’s Great Outdoors Initiative, and then work as needed on follow-up implementation of recommendations. Work with the National Park Service and others on similar follow-up to the NPS Second Century Commission report.
- Meet with agency SPOs and develop revised guidance on agency reporting under Section 3 of Executive Order 13287, “Preserve America,” with possible changes of focus related to sustainability and energy development on public lands consistent with other Administration initiatives.
- Continue to operate and administer the Preserve America program on behalf of the White House and other partners, and pursue ways to better integrate the program and its objectives with the goals and direction of other Administration initiatives such as Livable Communities. Work with the NPS and grant recipients to develop performance measures for Preserve America Grants.
- Complete the contract study on the economic benefits of historic preservation in cooperation with the Department of Commerce, and develop related case studies and other information that can be used in publications and on the Web.
- Participate in the interagency Tourism Policy Council chaired by the Secretary of Commerce, as well as the public-private Partners in Tourism organization, and develop a plan for identifying, assessing, and distributing model approaches and case studies for heritage tourism projects and programs.
- Participate in national forums regarding preservation policy and its implementation, such as the National Trust for Historic Preservation National Preservation Forum in Austin, Texas (October 2010); the NCAI conference in Albuquerque, New Mexico (November 2010); the NCSHPO and Preservation Action joint meeting in Washington, D.C. (March 2011); and the Society for American Archaeology in Sacramento, California (April 2011).
- Continue to advise Congress on historic preservation matters and the impact of legislative proposals on historic preservation interests, including both program proposals and funding.
- Continue to chair the IWGIA with a focus on expanding both its membership and its outcomes. While there is a great deal of information about federal programs on the Internet, it is not organized in a manner that allows Indian tribes to easily find the programs that would be of assistance to them. Therefore, the IWGIA will not only continue to be responsible for the online training course but will explore additional training and outreach opportunities including the development of a Web portal.
- Continue to work toward a positive outcome in the challenge presented by HUD’s delegation of its government-to-government consultation to its grant recipients, which continues to be a grave concern. The ACHP will continue to work with Indian tribes, the National Congress of American Indians, and USET for resolution.
- Work to disseminate information on legal authorities that federal agencies can use to provide assistance to a state to assist the federal agency in carrying out their responsibilities under the NHPA; explore opportunities to apply same authorities to assistance to Indian tribes.

- Work with federal agencies and preservation partners to highlight opportunities and benefits of developing program alternatives, including exemptions, under the regulations implementing Section 106 rather than pursuing legislative exemptions to NHPA.

Improve Federal Preservation Programs

FY 2010 accomplishments:

- Participated in a day-long meeting with the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) federal preservation officer, regional archaeologists, and other BIA staff to discuss various cultural resources issues including how BIA carries out its Section 106 responsibilities. Potential outcomes may include BIA-ACHP regional training sessions and regular BIA-ACHP teleconferences.
- Hosted individual meetings and a teleconference with Native Hawaiian organizations to discuss the draft handbook on federal agency consultation with Native Hawaiian organizations. Publication is expected in early 2011.
- Continued to host monthly teleconferences with Indian tribes about the ongoing challenges they face in the Section 106 process. Issues addressed include federal agency treatment of traditional cultural landscapes; federal agency consultation with Indian tribes; threats to sacred sites from large-scale energy development; and, the overall lack of respect for traditional knowledge.
- Ensured collaboration between OFAP and ONAA to address tribal and Native Hawaiian consultation issues in major Section 106 cases including the Cape Wind project, Ruby Pipeline, Topock Remediation, and Honolulu High Speed Rail project.
- Continued to offer technical assistance to other federal agencies, Indian tribes, and NHOs regarding tribal and Native Hawaiian consultation in the Section 106 process.
- Continued regular e-mail contact with Indian tribes and NHOs regarding historic preservation news and ACHP activities.
- Published guidance on various aspects of tribal consultation in the Section 106 review process for both federal and tribal preservation staff.
- Worked with agencies to implement the recommendations for program improvements made within the second report submitted to the President in February 2009 under Executive Order 13287, "Preserve America."
- Completed an agreement with BLM for a partnership that will enable the ACHP to support a professional staff position to work with BLM to identify program improvements and handle Section 106 cases from the BLM.
- Under the leadership of the new Archaeology Subcommittee, engaged a broad range of stakeholders, including tribes and the professional archaeological community, to expand a suite of guidance documents for addressing archaeological properties in federal planning. This guidance provides Section 106 users with the first service guidance documents addressing the full range of archaeological issues from identification and evaluation to mitigation and curation.

- Worked with the Department of Energy to establish the first Prototype Programmatic Agreement to streamline the implementation of DOE's weatherization grant programs funded by ARRA. The Prototype Programmatic Agreement provides a mechanism for developing individual state level agreements that can be tailored to the circumstances within that state but which benefit from consistent streamlining measures to ensure that weatherization grants are administered quickly and in a manner that minimizes harm to historic properties.
- Issued a Program Comment to the U.S. Navy for the disposal of its vessels that are obsolete or no longer needed for Navy missions and have been stricken from the Naval Vessel Register. The Program Comment is intended to aid the Navy by making historic eligibility determinations by the time the vessel is decommissioned (and thus to be made potentially available for the ship donation program), rather than when the vessel's final disposition is decided.
- Signed a Memorandum of Understanding with nine other federal agencies that commits the federal government to streamlining and improving environmental reviews for the development of energy transmission lines on federal lands throughout the United States.
- Issued a Program Comment to the Department of Agriculture's Rural Utility Services (RUS) and the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) that relieved them of the need to conduct a separate Section 106 review regarding the effects of communications facilities construction or modification that has undergone or will undergo review by the Federal Communications Commission, thereby allowing for the rapid implementation of a massive program funded by ARRA.
- Continued to serve on the Transportation Infrastructure Streamlining Task Force, which was created pursuant to Executive Order 13274, "Environmental Stewardship and Transportation Infrastructure Project Reviews." Through its participation, the ACHP has given special attention to those transportation projects selected by the Secretary of Transportation for review by the task force. This has resulted in examples of best practices that can be used for other complex, controversial projects.
- Participated in Section 106 consultations to develop statewide Programmatic Agreements to streamline the review of FHWA-assisted transportation projects, including bridge rehabilitation and routine maintenance.
- Established a workgroup to develop guidance on coordinating Section 106 reviews with those conducted pursuant to NEPA in order to promote the earlier consideration of Section 106 in federal planning and promote efficiencies through the coordination of these two processes.
- Worked with BLM and NCSHPO to continue work toward revising BLM's nationwide Programmatic Agreement to more fully incorporate the role of Indian tribes into the agreement. ACHP staff continue to work with BLM to provide assistance where requested.
- Created an interagency working group on energy development and historic preservation jointly led by the ACHP and DOI. Its goal is to improve coordination between energy projects on federal lands and historic preservation.
- Continued to coordinate with federal partners to implement its role as a Support Agency within the Emergency Support Function (ESF #11) framework, the part of the National Response Framework devoted to Protection of Natural and Cultural Resources and Historic Properties in presidentially declared disasters.

- Updated a comprehensive database of designated senior policy-level officials to have policy oversight responsibility for an agency's historic preservation program, as required by the Preserve America Executive Order.
- Developed plans to host a meeting with Senior Policy Officials in FY 2011 to review their role in improving the consideration of historic preservation issues in federal planning and to identify key opportunities to improve the federal preservation program.
- Expanded and improved the database of Federal Preservation Officers and Section 106 contacts for federal agencies with responsibilities under NHPA.
- Launched a distance learning initiative to develop as part of the ACHP's training program a suite of tools to deliver training in Section 106 through online courses, webinars, video teleconferencing, and other electronic communication media; established dedicated training specialist position to advance the initiative.
- Through the ACHP's "Section 106 Essentials" course completed training for an estimated 367 students.
- Through the ACHP's "Recovery Act and Section 106" course completed training for 99 students.
- Through the ACHP's "Advanced Section 106 Seminar" course completed training for an estimated 138 students. This course provides instruction for experienced Section 106 users in the areas of effective management of the consultation process, development of creative approaches to mitigation, and effective tools for agreement document writing.

FY 2011 work plan:

- In response to the President's Tribal Nations Conference, the ACHP will host a meeting of tribal leaders to discuss their historic preservation concerns and what the ACHP should be doing to address these issues.
- Based on its role as the only federal entity with which Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations can interact and discuss broader historic preservation issues, the ACHP will develop issue papers on topics such as the integration of traditional knowledge in the Section 106 review process. These papers will serve as information pieces or the basis for policy development for the ACHP or its other preservation partners.
- Will continue to work with BIA's Federal Preservation Officer on bureau-wide historic preservation initiatives including training both for BIA and tribal staff.
- In response to tribal requests, the ACHP will host a meeting of federal officials to discuss tribal consultation in the Section 106 review process and to initiate a larger dialogue about the challenges that currently exist for both tribes and federal agencies.
- In accordance with the ACHP's Native Hawaiian policy, the ACHP will work with specific federal agencies including the Federal Highway Administration and the Department of Defense to ensure that they effectively consult with NHOs. Additionally, the ACHP will publish a handbook on federal agency consultation with NHOs and, using remote communications, the ACHP will offer Section 106 training to NHOs.

- Following a Tribal Summit on Renewable Energy hosted by the ACHP and NATHPO in January 2011, work with federal agencies and Indian tribes to share best practices and recommendations for improving consultation with Indian tribes on the siting of renewable energy development and transmission projects and resolving affects to properties of cultural and religious significance to Indian tribes that may result from these projects.
- Advance distance learning initiative by identifying partners that can advise on appropriate technologies for delivering Section 106 training; identify priorities for establishing initial offerings in distance learning; and implement a range of training programs to enhance and expand the ACHP's training and public outreach.
- Work with membership to consider how recommendations within the National Trust for Historic Preservation's report on Section 106 might be used to improve the implementation of Section 106 and incorporated into the ACHP's strategic plan.
- Work with the federal workgroup to issue guidance on how to incorporate historic preservation goals into the design, construction, operation and management, maintenance, and deconstruction of federal buildings pursuant to Section 2g of Executive Order 13514: Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy, and Economic Performance.
- Conclude draft guidance on coordinating reviews under Section 106 and NEPA and begin work on developing additional guidance on fully integrating Section 106 and NEPA reviews in accordance with the regulations implementing Section 106. This guidance will be developed with special consideration given to the value that it will provide to those agencies currently subjecting ARRA programs to separate reviews under each statute.
- Work with DOE and preservation partners to develop guidance to assist in the implementation of state level Prototype Programmatic Agreements developed with DOE to implement ARRA-funded weatherization programs and solar and energy projects in each state.
- Work with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) to improve the agency's inclusion of Indian tribes in Section 106 consultation for FERC projects and consider appropriate roles for FERC applicants in this process.
- Develop a single repository on the ACHP Web site for ACHP policy letters, opinions, and other forms of instruction that may be useful for those participating in the Section 106 process.
- Work with Sustainability Task Force to develop additional guidance on how agencies should report on their efforts to incorporate sustainability principles in the management of historic properties for those agencies that will be charged with developing progress reports under Section 3 of the Preserve America Executive Order 13287 by September 30, 2011.
- Work with DOI, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, states, and Indian tribes to amend the nationwide Programmatic Agreement governing oil spill responses, and incorporate lessons learned through the Gulf Oil Spill response to enhance the protection of historic properties for future spills.
- Assist agencies in meeting their Section 106 responsibilities under ARRA by providing technical assistance, guidance, and training. Under the leadership of OFAP's recovery coordinator and with the assistance of its recovery team, the ACHP will work to continue to pursue the following:

- Work with CEQ, Office of Management and Budget, and federal program agencies to identify remaining issues affecting historic preservation and develop solutions and strategies to address the needs;
 - Provide guidance through its Web site to assist agencies in considering the use of program alternatives to support Section 106 compliance goals under ARRA timelines;
 - Identify and promote appropriate opportunities to develop partnerships to assist federal, state, tribal, and local communities in meeting their responsibilities under ARRA.
- Continue to work with RUS and NTIA to ensure that the Program Comment developed for the construction of telecommunication towers (as well as the nationwide Programmatic Agreement developed to streamline Section 106 review for the installation of fiber optic lines) in support of broadband initiatives are implemented and the provisions of these agreements fully carried out.
- Pursue the agenda of the ACHP-DOI Interagency Working Group on Energy Development to accommodate the goals of Administration energy policy and protection of important historic properties.
- Support efforts by the Archaeology Subcommittee to identify emerging issues in archaeology that present challenges to the successful implementation of Section 106; identify solutions and develop guidance to resolve these issues; and advance the consideration of archaeological resources in federal preservation planning.
- Develop Section 106 guidance, tools, and training to support consideration of Section 106 issues relating to federal development in key topical areas, such as public lands stewardship, transportation, energy development, and other key areas addressed by policy teams established in OFAP. Participate in a workgroup with NPS to support development of Geographic Information System (GIS) spatial data standards for cultural resource data.
- Address with federal agencies issues set forth in the 2009 ACHP report to the President on federal historic property stewardship issued pursuant to Section 3 of Executive Order 13287 and work with federal agency officials to implement the recommendations for improving the stewardship of federal historic properties within the report.
- Support the active involvement of SPOs in the consideration of historic preservation issues by conducting annual meetings with SPOs to consider topical issues in Section 106 and promote federal agency program improvements pursuant to the Preserve America Executive Order.
- Work with federal agencies to complete major program improvements currently under consideration including the following:
 - Work with the Department of Defense to develop further treatment measures under the Program Comments for Rehabilitation Treatment Measures established in FY 2008.
 - Work with FEMA to develop a Prototype Programmatic Agreement that would improve efficiencies and enhance the protection of historic properties as FEMA implements its disaster and non-disaster programs in each state.
 - Work with HUD to develop a regional Programmatic Agreement to implement the Neighborhood Stabilization Program II.
 - Work with the Department of the Army to develop Program Alternatives for the consideration of interiors within non-contributing buildings and for impact areas.

- Revise the NRCS nationwide Programmatic Agreement to more fully incorporate Indian tribes into the program and pursue efficiencies identified during the implementation of the existing Programmatic Agreement.
 - Revise the BLM nationwide Programmatic Agreement to modernize the agreement by more fully incorporating the role of Indian tribes into the BLM's program while continuing meaningful streamlining of the Section 106 process in order to accomplish the thousands of undertakings BLM oversees every year.
- Work with NPS to support the Federal Preservation Officer Forum and its consideration of cross-cutting preservation issues with federal agencies.
- Continue to implement the ACHP's onsite training program by offering additional "Section 106 Essentials" and "Advanced Section 106 Seminar" trainings and develop targeted tribal consultation courses in conjunction with these offerings. Offer the newly developed "Introduction to Section 106" course for a general audience as requested.

Foster the Protection and Enhancement of Historic Properties

FY 2010 accomplishments:

The ACHP continues to be an active participant in numerous complex and precedent-setting cases. These cases often are controversial and frequently can be lengthy and time consuming. The outcomes present major historic preservation challenges, as illustrated by the following cases:

TransCanada and Denali gas pipelines (Alaska) -- Two proposed interstate natural gas projects in Alaska are currently seeking certificates from the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission: TransCanada Alaska (TransCanada/Exxon Mobil) and Denali (BP and Conoco Phillips). In accordance with the Interagency MOU among several federal agencies in 2006, it was agreed that they would work with the Office of the Federal Coordinator (OFC) to achieve early coordination and compliance on this significant energy project. OFC is consulting with the ACHP and Alaska SHPO to develop compliance strategies for NEPA and the NHPA, including streamlining Section 106 reviews to the extent feasible. Consistent with this objective, on July 16, 2009, the Senate introduced the American Clean Energy Leadership Act of 2009 (S-1462) which included an amendment to the Trans-Alaska Pipeline Authorization Act (Public Law 93-153, as amended) that would exempt the Trans-Alaska Oil Pipeline System (TAPS), which is adjacent to the proposed TransCanada and Denali gas pipelines, from Section 106 of the NHPA. The ACHP opposed this legislation and has been working with OFC to find an administrative solution to manage TAPS during the planning of natural gas projects.

Programmatic Agreement for Topock remediation project (Arizona and California) -- The Topock Remediation Project addresses the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA – commonly known as Superfund) cleanup by Pacific Gas and Electric of hexavalent chromium in groundwater and investigation and cleanup of associated contamination in soil. The BLM consulted with tribes about the investigation and cleanup options for the water and soil contamination and executed a Programmatic Agreement on October 26, 2010, that will be in effect for 30 years while the CERCLA cleanup is implemented. At the core of the consultations are historic properties considered sacred by several Indian tribes, including the Fort Mojave, Hualapai, and Colorado River Indian tribes.

Main Post update to the Presidio Trust management plan (California) -- The Presidio Trust worked with consulting parties to update the Presidio Trust Management Plan (2002) for the Main Post Planning District and to identify historic properties. Based on feedback from consulting party members on the

February 2009 Main Post Update, the Presidio Trust released its final finding of effect in July 2009. The Presidio Trust continued to refine the projects under the Main Post Update to respond to comments and concerns of consulting party members. A Programmatic Agreement was developed to oversee the implementation of the Main Post Update and define parameters for new construction, provide for the development and implementation of historic structure and cultural landscape reports, and ensure the continued involvement and participation of consulting party members for the development of individual projects. This agreement was executed on October 26, 2010.

Rehabilitation of federal office building at 50 United Nations Plaza (California) -- Designed for the federal government by Arthur Brown, Jr., and built for \$3 million in 1934-1936, the federal building at 50 United Nations Plaza (50 UNP) was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in the 1970s, and designated as a contributing structure to the San Francisco Civic Center National Historic Landmark in 1987. A 2008 GSA study showed that the property could be modernized, brought into compliance with building safety and seismic codes, and reused as home to GSA's Pacific Rim Regional Office headquarters. In 2009, the historic property received an obligation of \$121 million in ARRA funds. Subsequent design proposals have been controversial, and consultation to develop a plan that will result in Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) "Gold" certification continues. A Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) was concluded for this project in 2010 and a subsequent dispute on appropriate treatment measures concluded shortly thereafter.

California high-speed rail (California) -- On January 28, 2010, the President announced the award of \$8 billion in funding from the ARRA for the development of high-speed rail service. The Federal Railroad Administration (FRA) will administer the High-Speed Intercity Passenger Rail (HSIPR) grant program. The proposed system includes more than 800 route miles from Sacramento and San Francisco to San Diego. The ACHP is participating in consultation with FRA, the California SHPO, and other parties to develop a Programmatic Agreement to address historic preservation reviews during section-level planning for the nine corridors.

Lincoln Memorial reflecting pool rehabilitation (District of Columbia) -- One of the largest single ARRA-funded projects, this rehabilitation will repair the leaking pool itself, improve pedestrian circulation and accessibility to the disabled, provide less intrusive physical security barriers, and repair lighting and street furniture along the adjacent elm walks. A dramatic change will include the addition of a wide pavement to replace the chronically worn soil flanking both sides of the reflecting pool. A Programmatic Agreement for the undertaking was executed on March 18, 2010.

Walter Reed Army Medical Center base realignment and closure (District of Columbia) -- Under the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act (BRAC), the Army is proceeding with the September 2011 closure and vacation of the 110-acre Walter Reed Army Medical Center (WRAMC). The District of Columbia and the Department of State have expressed interest in obtaining portions of the site. As the WRAMC BRAC Office continues to determine the National Register eligibility of properties and landscapes within the proposed historic district, the Walter Reed Local Redevelopment Authority, under the Office of the DC Deputy Mayor for Planning and Economic Development, is working with a consultant to develop a master plan.

Department of Defense build-up (Guam) -- Navy is lead for a massive DoD infrastructure build-up implementing a U.S. treaty with Japan to relocate Marines from Okinawa to Guam including some facilities on Tinian and Saipan. The Navy has advanced a Programmatic Agreement to resolve direct effects to historic properties, streamline subsequent consultation on individual projects related to the build-up, address broad cumulative effects to various other historic properties and the Guam culture itself, and resolve artifact curation issues. While Navy issued a Record of Decision for the undertaking on September 20, 2010, the Navy, ACHP, SHPO, and consulting parties are working to ensure that Navy

retains sufficient discretion to consider a full range of options for avoiding, minimizing, and mitigating adverse effects to historic properties so that Section 106 review can be concluded.

Honolulu transit (Hawaii) -- The City and County of Honolulu (City) proposes to construct a 20-mile elevated, electrically-powered, fixed-guideway transit system in the east-west corridor between East Kapolei and the Ala Moana Center. The transit corridor would provide service to Honolulu International Airport and 20 other stations. The City has applied for funding assistance from the Federal Transit Administration (FTA). At the time FTA notified the ACHP that adverse effects were anticipated to result from the undertaking in July 2009, 81 historic properties had been identified within the area of potential effects (APE). Those expected to be adversely affected represent a diverse cross-section of resources, including burials, archaeological properties, and historic districts. FTA has completed a Programmatic Agreement for this complex, controversial undertaking to resolve adverse effects for a phased construction that requires further effort to identify and assess historic properties within the urban corridor.

Indiana historic bridges (Indiana) -- In 2009, the ACHP worked with Indiana FHWA and other parties to finalize a plan for the management of historic bridges in Indiana, allowing FHWA to finalize a list of Select Bridges that represent each type in the state and which are most worthy of preservation. This effort was consistent with an agreement established in 2006, when the ACHP executed a Programmatic Agreement for historic bridges in Indiana along with Indiana FHWA, Indiana Department of Transportation, Indiana SHPO, and a coalition of bridge preservation advocates known as the "Indiana Spans Task Force."

Jackson Barracks partial demolition (Louisiana) -- FEMA proposed to fund the demolition of nine contributing buildings at Jackson Barracks and the rehabilitation of building 50-A and the partial reconstruction of the east perimeter wall. In addition, a new Headquarters Building is to be constructed at this property which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. FEMA executed an MOA that provides a broad range of treatment measures for both above and below-ground resources. FEMA and the Louisiana Military Department, a consulting party, worked closely with the Preservation Resource Center and Louisiana Landmarks Society to address concerns regarding compatible designs for new construction by adding a design review process for the new Headquarters Building. Similarly, FEMA worked closely with the Indian tribes to devise creative solutions to avoid and minimize adverse effects to an archaeological site which includes human burials.

Cape Wind project (Massachusetts) -- Under the Energy Policy Act of 2005, the Minerals Management Service (MMS) received a permit application from Cape Wind Associates, LLC to construct a wind energy project on Horseshoe Shoal in Nantucket Sound. The Cape Wind project (Project) would include the construction, operation, and decommissioning of 130 wind turbine generators in a grid pattern within a 24-square-mile area on Horseshoe Shoal. MMS consulted with the Massachusetts SHPO, the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah), the Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe (Mashpee), the ACHP, and interested organizations and individuals about the potential effects of the Project on historic properties. At issue were adverse effects to 28 historic districts, two of which are National Historic Landmarks, individually listed and eligible historic structures, and six properties of religious and cultural significance to Indian tribes, including Nantucket Sound. Because of ongoing controversy regarding adverse effects, on March 1, 2010, the Secretary of the Interior terminated consultation and requested the comments of the ACHP. A panel of five ACHP members was subsequently appointed by the ACHP's chairman to review this undertaking. After conducting an on-site visit and public hearing on March 22, 2010, the ACHP submitted to the Secretary its formal comments in which it concluded that the historic properties affected by the Project are significant and that extensive adverse effects, both direct and indirect, could not be avoided and/or satisfactorily mitigated and, therefore, recommended that the project not be built in the proposed location.

Demolition, construction, and cemetery expansion at VAMC Jefferson Barracks (Missouri) -- The Jefferson Barracks VA Medical Center (VAMC) proposes undertaking construction, demolition, and administrative land transfer actions. The agreement executed for the undertaking provides for further research and understanding of the remaining elements of the historic district, documentation of demolished buildings, development and implementation of a historic resources management plan for the facility, and design review for new construction within the historic district. VA negotiated the agreement in approximately three months, considerably shorter time than would normally be expected for a program of undertakings of this magnitude with such significant effects to historic properties.

Repair and rehabilitation of Monument Plaza at Hoover Dam NHL (Nevada) -- The Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) plans to restore Monument Plaza, which was constructed in 1938 to celebrate the completion of Hoover Dam. The Plaza, between the car park and the dam, consists of a tall flagpole flanked by two large bronze statues known as the “Winged Figures of the Republic” over the Great Seal of the United States and the state seals of the seven states that participated in the 1922 Colorado River Compact that led to construction of the dam. The ACHP is working with the Bureau of Reclamation and the Nevada SHPO to ensure that plans for the repair and rehabilitation of Monument Plaza fully take into account its historic significance so that this monument can be appreciated by future generations of Americans visiting Hoover Dam. The BOR is preparing a scope of work for the project, which is expected out in the summer of 2011, with final assessment studies completed in 2012.

Lake Champlain bridge replacement project (New York) -- In October 2009, inspections revealed that the historic Lake Champlain Bridge (also known as the Crown Point Bridge) posed an imminent danger to public safety and had to be immediately demolished. As part of the Section 106 consultation, it was agreed by the ACHP and the New York SHPO that demolition could proceed following the recordation of the bridge. Subsequent consultation for the proposed bridge replacement resulted in the execution of a Programmatic Agreement to mitigate adverse effects of the new crossing between New York and Vermont. Design review and approval will be required of the new bridge to ensure it is context sensitive. In addition, a construction management plan must be developed to address access, staging, and vibration, and their effects on known and/or as yet unidentified historic and cultural resources.

Rittenhouse Square Residential Development (Pennsylvania) -- HUD is proposing a mortgage guarantee for the development of a 33-story residential tower located in Philadelphia. The construction of the new tower would require the demolition of a non-contributing structure in the National Register-listed Rittenhouse Square Historic District. At question is the new infill’s compatibility within a historic district that retains a high level of integrity. The MOA was negotiated among HUD, the developer, and the ACHP to resolve the adverse effects.

Pond Eddy bridge (Pennsylvania – New York) -- FHWA and PennDOT (with NYSDOT) propose to replace a National Register-eligible Pennsylvania truss bridge carrying S.R. 1011 over the Delaware River between the communities of Pond Eddy, New York, and Pond Eddy, Pennsylvania. The proposed new four-span continuous concrete structure would be built immediately upstream of the existing bridge, and FHWA has determined that the historic bridge must be removed. Even if fully rehabilitated, the existing truss bridge was not designed to carry modern loads. The ACHP became involved in consultation to help resolve the question of whether rehabilitation of the existing bridge might be able to serve the Pennsylvania community’s needs. NYSHPO was joined in its concerns by the National Trust for Historic Preservation and the National Historic Bridge Foundation, who along with the ACHP, have sorted out the remaining questions about PennDOT’s analysis of alternatives. NYSDOT and PennDOT are currently consulting to finalize the MOA for this undertaking.

Charlottesville interchange project at Route 250 and McIntire Road (Virginia) -- In 2009 and 2010, the ACHP participated in two controversial transportation projects that will affect the historic McIntire

Park in Charlottesville. Both projects are opposed by a coalition of preservationists who oppose the City building a new commuter route through the park and argue that federal agencies involved should consider the projects together in one environmental review. The proposed McIntire Road Extended requires a Corps of Engineers permit, which triggers Section 106 review. A new grade-separated interchange that will connect to the new road is under a separate review by FHWA, who is providing funding for the interchange but not the new road. The ACHP's participation in consultation to resolve the procedural issues in Section 106 review was critical in advising the parties involved to move beyond the procedural argument about segmentation of the undertakings. An MOA has been signed for the interchange project.

Langley Research Center Programmatic Agreement for management of facilities, infrastructure, and sites (Virginia) -- In January 2010 the National Aeronautical and Space Administration's (NASA) Langley Research Center entered into a Programmatic Agreement with the ACHP and Virginia State Historic Preservation Officer for the management of its historic facilities. The Programmatic Agreement streamlines the Section 106 compliance process by focusing on those properties known to be historically significant, and by providing a series of activity exemptions that do not require further consultation with the Virginia SHPO. It also sets goals and standards for institutionalizing early consideration of historic properties within NASA's management structure.

Program comment for ship disposal (Nationwide) -- On March 5, 2010, the ACHP issued a program comment to the U.S. Navy for disposal of its floating, historic vessels that no longer meet mission requirements. The Program Comment aids the Navy by streamlining the disposal process by making historic eligibility determinations by the time the vessel is decommissioned (and thus to be made potentially available for the ship donation program). The Program Comment establishes a type of treatment that would begin immediately from the time a vessel is determined eligible, and completed by the time the Navy decides on the fate of the vessel. By adhering to the terms of this Program Comment the Navy will be meeting its responsibilities under Sections 106 and 110 of the NHPA.

Department of Energy prototype programmatic agreement (Nationwide) -- Anticipating the dramatic increase of projects to receive funds as a result of ARRA, the Department of Energy and the ACHP established a new partnership in August 2009. The agency's goals were to provide predictable, consistent, and clear advice and guidance while ensuring the timeliness of Section 106 reviews. DOE offices involved in the program include the State Energy Program (SEP), the Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP), and the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grants (EECBG), all within the Office of Weatherization and Intergovernmental Program. The ACHP and DOE, with input from NCSHPO, identified a Prototype Programmatic Agreement (PA) as the most appropriate program alternative under the ACHP's regulations to achieve the goals of establishing a framework for conducting historic preservation reviews nationwide. In addition, the Prototype PA provided the opportunity to modify the Section 106 review process to meet the specific needs of a state's unique property types and its overall agenda for energy retrofitting and weatherization of residential, commercial, and public buildings. To date, 39 state PAs have been executed allowing the expenditure of billions of dollars in localities.

Federal Emergency Management Agency Prototype Programmatic Agreement (Nationwide) -- FEMA plans to develop a Prototype Programmatic Agreement to provide a framework for developing consistent processes in each state for the administration of historic preservation reviews for FEMA disaster and non-disaster programs. The prototype PA will clarify roles and responsibilities, ensure consistent tribal and NHO coordination, and public participation requirements for individual reviews. The ACHP is working with FEMA and NCSHPO and tribes to convene Working Group sessions on the development of the prototype PA with a goal of adopting the FEMA Prototype PA by the end of calendar year 2011 and developing state-specific PAs in 2012.

Other FY 2010 accomplishments included the following:

- Hosted training via three teleconference sessions to address the urgent need to ensure that THPOs and other tribal staff are prepared to participate in Section 106 reviews.
- Participated in various panels of the Culture and Heritage Committee including ceremonial stone landscapes and Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill response. ONAA and the committee also agreed to begin working on energy development and tribal historic preservation concerns.
- Outreach to principal Section 106 users (notably SHPOs, tribes, and NHOs) through e-mail broadcasts to update them on changing policies and recent developments.
- Participated in national meetings of the NCSHPO, NATHPO, National Trust for Historic Preservation, and USET to address Section 106 issues of interest and concern to those organizations.
- Concluded numerous Programmatic Agreements to streamline ARRA projects and other programs to ensure that historic properties are afforded appropriate consideration in federal planning and development.

FY 2011 work plan:

- Ongoing outreach efforts to Indian tribes and NHOs will include the regular teleconferences, another series of teleconference trainings sessions, e-mail broadcasts, and participation in intertribal organization meetings.
- Following a successful Tribal Summit on Renewable Energy in California in early 2011, the ACHP will assess other opportunities to continue the dialogue between federal agencies and Indian tribes on the impacts of renewable energy development and transmission to historic properties of religious and cultural significance to tribes. Particular attention will be given to hosting discussions in other regions such as the northwest and eastern United States.
- Will continue discussions with Indian tribes and intertribal organizations regarding tribal consultation in energy development projects with a focus on ensuring early coordination.
- In response to growing tribal concerns regarding FERC's approach to tribal consultation, the ACHP will initiate discussions with FERC and tribal representatives regarding specific measures to improve FERC's tribal consultation.
- Will continue to publish guidance on tribal and Native Hawaiian consultation in the Section 106 process with an emphasis on addressing specific issues that arise on a regular basis. Such guidance will augment the existing suite of guidance on the ACHP's Web site.
- Will continue to work with preservation partners to develop and implement customer service surveys that will seek to identify user experiences with developing Memoranda of Agreement and Programmatic Agreements in order to identify opportunities for improving the development of these agreements and the protection of historic properties, as well as enhancing user knowledge and experience with these mechanisms.
- Evaluate ACHP participation in individual Section 106 cases through the use of ACHPConnect as a tool to measure trends in ACHP participation to determine how the ACHP might enhance and expand its participation in individual cases to improve the protection of historic properties.

Promote the Importance of Historic Preservation

FY 2010 accomplishments:

- Developed materials for outreach to ACHP audiences, including an updated version of *Protecting Historic Properties: A Citizen's Guide to Section 106 Review*. Continued to create transition documents for the new Administration and transition to new chairman of the ACHP.
- Organized, developed, and led an educational session on Capitol Hill for the Congressional Historic Preservation Caucus members and staff in response to a request for more information about historic preservation, in order to support the ACHP's mission to ".....advise the President and Congress on national historic preservation policy."
- Assisted OFAP with Section 106 cases, including staffing and assisting in the termination of consultations public meeting and related public outreach for Cape Wind. Supported all offices (ONAA, OPI, OFAP, Executive Director) in all communications needs including talking points and presentations. Supported the chairman, vice chairman, and other ACHP members and personnel with talking points, presentations, and speeches.
- Continued to support the agency's mission with updated and new online support, including a private Web site for council members participating in the Cape Wind Section 106 case to receive all documentation. Continued to work to update the ACHP/Preserve America Web site and to work to get contractor services in place to update Web site. Continued front end work, including usability studies and creation of final site maps.
- Produced the ACHP *Case Digest*, an illustrated quarterly report on noteworthy Section 106-related resources or precedent-setting federal activities. The ACHP posted each issue on its Web site, distributed it to council members, distributed it to the preservation community, and shared it with members of Congress and the media to increase awareness of the key federal role in national historic preservation efforts and its impact on their communities.
- Continued to support and participate in conferences, including the National Trust for Historic Preservation's annual meeting (sessions, exhibits, publications, and award). Made presentations at conferences and events, and offered sessions at events. In addition to attendance at meetings of Colorado Preservation Inc., NCSHPO, and the National Trust, new audiences included the Small Museum Association, Partnership for the National Trails System, grantees for Learn and Serve America, and American Association for State and Local History.
- Liaised with DOI, Department of Agriculture, Learn & Serve America (Corporation for National and Community Service), VA, and others to incorporate service learning as a core strategy in existing federal education and youth involvement activities.
- Continued to attend and present on federal service learning opportunities at conferences and events, including at the March Annual National Service Learning Conference and the Learn and Serve America Tribal Grantee Training Conference. Continue to roll out service learning federal working group meetings and to expand the service learning program among federal agencies and other partners, including participating in ongoing presentations to cross-government organizations including the Federal Interagency Committee on Education and Federal Interagency Council on Trails.

- Responded to requests for information from congressional offices, media, and public.
- Developed and cultivated media contacts and opportunities and generated and placed timely media advisories, news releases, and articles about the ACHP's activities, including activities relating to the Preserve America program.
- Maintained an active partnership with the National Park Service's Federal Preservation Institute, a federal outreach initiative, to educate senior officials about federal preservation responsibilities, expand preservation-related educational opportunities for federal employees, develop educational tools for Federal Preservation Officers, and develop a Web-based preservation learning portal for officials with preservation-related responsibilities.
- Continued to write and distribute a Preserve America e-newsletter to heighten public awareness of the initiative, celebrate Preserve America Communities, Stewards, and Presidential Award winners, and keep interested organizations, agencies, and other constituents up-to-date on Preserve America programs and events. The e-newsletter currently has more than 3,000 subscribers, including Preserve America Communities.
- Created and began distribution of a historic preservation "basics" e-newsletter for the Congressional Historic Preservation Caucus.
- Developed and managed awards program for the ACHP, including the joint National Trust for Historic Preservation award and managed the Chairman's Award for Federal Achievement in Historic Preservation and the ACHP Award for Federal Preserve America Accomplishment.
- Responded to all incoming requests for preservation information directed to the ACHP by the White House, Congress, federal agencies, the private sector, and members of the public.
- Served as historic preservation advisor and liaison for the Department of Education's National History Education Clearinghouse group, which provides resources for social studies teachers across the nation.
- With the Corporation for National and Community Service, began promoting service learning in Indian Country related to historic and cultural preservation and offered a session at NATHPO's annual meeting to introduce the opportunity to focus service learning initiatives on tribal historic preservation.
- Maintained and expanded the tribal contact lists, a vital e-mail link between the ACHP and tribal leaders and their historic preservation staff.

FY 2011 work plan:

- Continue to use a wide range of outreach strategies to reach various audiences, including traditional communications tools (Web site, news releases, advisories, broadcast e-mails, informational brochures, educational materials, customer service, media relations), and social networking sites such as Facebook, and YouTube.
- Continue to develop publications that increase awareness of the ACHP and the individual offices and programs.

- Continue to form strategic partnerships with federal agencies and other partners, supporting historic preservation and the President's priorities.
- Continue to develop new programs that reach to diverse and underserved audiences focused on engaging people in historic preservation and tied into the Obama Administration's priorities, supporting and weaving into timely and critical issues such as economic development, the America's Great Outdoors Initiative, education, and sustainability. Will work to reach these audiences to deepen their understanding of the nation's history and values and to build an active participatory preservation ethic in the coming generations of citizens and leaders.
- Advance methods to better communicate the economic, energy, educational, and cultural benefits of historic preservation to more diverse audiences through programs and initiatives such as Preserve America and support of service learning. Will expand awareness of benefits of historic preservation through national award programs, training programs, work with the Congressional Historic Preservation Caucus, media coverage, e-newsletters for the Preserve America program and the Native American program, recognition events, increased participation in conferences and lectures, and relationships with partners. The ACHP is reaching out to underserved audiences, as well as new audiences such as tribal youth.
- Continue discussions with ONAA, and will increase efforts to connect with Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations using a variety of communications tools.
- Promote ongoing efforts to support service learning at conferences such as annual Learn and Serve America Tribal Grantee Training Conference to work toward engaging young people in historic preservation. Will advance a preservation ethic among young people, by supporting these strategies to incorporate authentic experiences into students' education.
- Engage all aspects of the Preserve America program in an effort to communicate the benefits of preservation, including economic benefits, environmental benefits, and job growth. Will expand its efforts to enlist more communities and neighborhoods representing underserved constituencies in the Preserve America program in FY 2011.
- Continue to work with Corporation for National and Community Service to promote historic preservation related service learning programs in Indian Country and expand this partnership to include intertribal organizations such as NCAI and NATHPO.

Develop and Manage ACHP Organizational Capacity

FY 2010 accomplishments:

- The Office of Administration completed the first phase of an agency-wide IT infrastructure improvement project, upgrading desktop software, replacing outdated switches and cabling, and purchasing new server hardware and software. When completed, the project will completely transform the ACHP's way of doing business and how it manages its IT resources.
- Designated a liaison with the BLM that is principally focused on addressing energy projects and pursuing opportunities for program improvements with BLM.

- Maintained partnerships with NRCS, BLM, VA, Army, FEMA, GSA, FHWA, and DOE to identify and support program improvements in these agencies.
- OA restructured the in-house printing function agency-wide, providing distributed monochrome duplex printing capacity along with color printing/copying/fax capability in centralized locations.
- ONAA was established, in recognition of the important role of Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations plays in the ACHP's work, by elevating the Native American Program to office status, on a par with other ACHP organizational units.
- ONAA offered day-long training on working with Indian tribes for staff in OFAP and OCEO.
- Received provisional approval from the Office of Personnel Management to implement a performance management system for the ACHP's Senior Executive Service employee.
- Secured funding from the ACHP Alumni Association to support a summer internship at the ACHP.
- Completed the transition process to new leadership of the ACHP.
- Secured contract support from an accounting firm specializing in financial management challenges facing small federal agencies.

FY 2011 work plan:

- Training on working with Native Hawaiian organizations will be offered to ACHP staff.
- The functionality of ACHPConnect, the case management system for Section 106 undertakings, will be studied to identify the potential to publish real-time case information on the ACHP Web site.
- The second phase of the IT infrastructure improvement project will be implemented, including server virtualization and centralized computing to increase staff productivity and permit greater opportunities for telework.

Figure 5. Budgetary History, FY 2007-FY 2011

	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
President's Budget	5,118	5,348	5,498	5,908	5,908
Initial Appropriation	4,788	5,348	5,498	--	--
Appropriation Adjustment	40	-83	--	--	--
Budget Authority	4,828	5,265	5,498	5,908	--
FTEs	35	36	36	36	36

**Figure 6. Expenditures by Object Classification
(in thousands of dollars)**

		FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 President's Budget	FY 2012 Request	Change from FY 2011
11/12	Salary/Benefits	4,014	4,128	4,201	4,270	(69)
21	Travel	167	148	289	182	(107)
22/23	Freight, Rent, Communications, Utilities	874	625	782	761	(21)
24	Printing	59	22	43	22	(21)
25	Contract Services	567	922	540	803	263
26	Supplies	9	48	10	49	39
31	Equipment	218	15	43	21	(22)
	TOTAL	5,908	5,908	5,908	6,108	200
	FTEs	36	36	36	36	--

**Figure 7. Members, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
(February 2011)**

Chairman

Milford Wayne Donaldson, FAIA (California)

Expert Members

John G. Williams, III (Washington)

Julia A. King, Ph.D. (Maryland)

Ann Alexander Pritzlaff (Colorado)

Horace H. Foxall, Jr. (Washington)

General Public Members

Mark A. Sadd (West Virginia)

Bradford J. White (Illinois)

John A. Garcia (New Mexico)

Native American Member

John L. Berrey (Oklahoma)

Governor

vacant

Mayor

Hon. Michael B. Coleman

Columbus, Ohio

Architect of the Capitol

Stephen T. Ayers, AIA

Secretary, Department of Agriculture

Hon. Thomas J. Vilsack

Secretary, Department of Commerce

Hon. Gary F. Locke

Secretary, Department of Defense

Hon. Robert M. Gates, Ph.D.

Secretary, Department of Education

Hon. Arne Duncan

**Secretary, Department of Housing and
Urban Development**

Hon. Shaun Donovan

Secretary, Department of the Interior

Hon. Ken Salazar

Secretary, Department of Transportation

Hon. Ray LaHood

Secretary, Department of Veterans Affairs

Hon. Eric K. Shinseki

Administrator, General Services

Administration

Hon. Martha Johnson

**Chairman, National Trust for Historic
Preservation**

J. Clifford Hudson (Oklahoma)

**President, National Conference of State
Historic Preservation Officers**

Ruth L. Pierpont (New York)

Observers:

Secretary, Department of Energy

Hon. Steven Chu

Secretary, Department of Homeland Security

Hon. Janet Napolitano

**Administrator, Environmental Protection
Agency**

Hon. Lisa P. Jackson

**Chairman, National Alliance of Preservation
Commissions**

Marty McCune (Tucson, Arizona)

**General Chair, National Association of Tribal
Historic Preservation Officers**

Reno Franklin (Stewart's Point Rancheria,
California)

ACHP Alumni Foundation

Katherine Slick, President

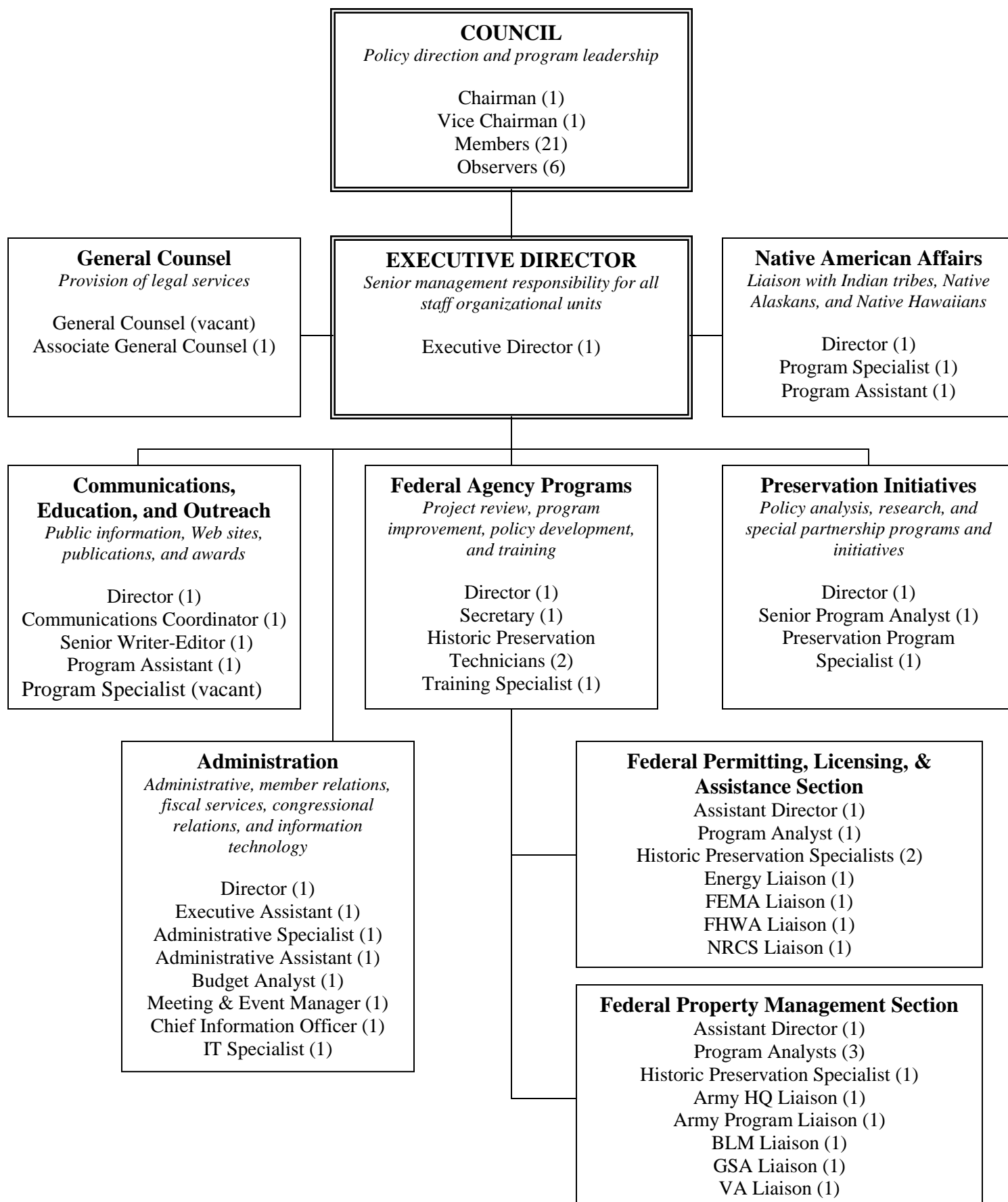
Figure 8. ACHP Organizational Structure

Figure 9. ACHP Strategic Plan (adopted by ACHP members January 2011)**MISSION STATEMENT**

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation promotes the preservation, enhancement, and sustainable use of our nation's diverse historic resources, and advises the President and the Congress on national historic preservation policy.

I. PROMOTE HISTORIC PRESERVATION POLICY AND PROGRAMS

Long-Range Goal: Formulate and advance effective public policies that support and encourage historic preservation activities carried out by the federal government, states, local governments, Indian tribes, and private organizations and individuals.

- A. **Six-Year Strategic Goal:** Assist the executive branch and Congress in formulating policies that fulfill the goals of the National Historic Preservation Act and embody historic preservation values.
- B. **Six-Year Strategic Goal:** Develop and implement initiatives, such as Preserve America, that promote the economic, environmental, educational, and social benefits of historic preservation.
- C. **Six-Year Strategic Goal:** Develop and advance policies that support the role of Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations in the national historic preservation program.
- D. **Six-Year Strategic Goal:** Develop and advance policies that encourage greater engagement of diverse constituencies in the national historic preservation program.

II. IMPROVE FEDERAL PRESERVATION PROGRAMS

Long-Range Goal: Improve federal agency programs to enhance the stewardship of the full range of historic properties and contribute to tribal, state, local, and private historic preservation efforts.

- A. **Six-Year Strategic Goal:** Assess and report on the effectiveness of the federal preservation program.
- B. **Six-Year Strategic Goal:** Collaborate with federal agencies and other stakeholders to recognize and communicate good examples that demonstrate the appropriate preservation and productive use of historic properties.
- C. **Six-Year Strategic Goal:** Assist federal agencies in meeting the goals and requirements of Executive Order 13287 and other Presidential directives that support historic preservation.
- D. **Six-Year Strategic Goal:** Facilitate collaboration and partnerships between federal agencies and other parties that help agencies meet their preservation program needs, advance national historic preservation goals, and improve coordination with other actions and requirements.
- E. **Six-Year Strategic Goal:** Encourage federal agencies to engage the full range of the public in their implementation of federal programs that affect historic properties.
- F. **Six-Year Goal:** Foster the understanding that preservation of historic properties is inherently consistent with sustainability goals, promote historic preservation as a method to meet these goals, and ensure that federal policies and programs which promote sustainable energy development minimize impacts on historic properties.

III. FOSTER THE PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Long-Range Goal: Foster the protection and enhancement of historic properties to advance the purposes of the National Historic Preservation Act.

- A. **Six-Year Strategic Goal:** Enhance the awareness, knowledge, and capabilities of participants, other stakeholders, and the public to better carry out their respective roles in the Section 106 process, and to improve communication among these parties.
- B. **Six-Year Strategic Goal:** Focus ACHP involvement in individual Section 106 cases to advance preservation outcomes and serve the public interest.
- C. **Six-Year Strategic Goal:** Improve the effectiveness of Section 106 consultation and its coordination with other sections of the National Historic Preservation Act, related federal environmental and preservation processes, and Administration initiatives.
- D. **Six-Year Strategic Goal:** Raise the level of accountability for federal agency compliance with the Section 106 process, from the nature and scope of consultation to the actions taken to implement agreed-upon outcomes.
- E. **Six-Year Strategic Goal:** Encourage the consideration of historic and cultural values important to diverse constituencies in the Section 106 process.

IV. PROMOTE THE IMPORTANCE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Long-Range Goal: Foster broader appreciation for historic preservation, history, and the work of the ACHP among diverse audiences, and communicate the value and benefit of preservation.

- A. **Six-Year Strategic Goal:** Raise the level of understanding of the value of the nation's historic preservation program and of a preservation ethic.
- B. **Six-Year Strategic Goal:** Increase awareness of and participation in ACHP programs and activities.
- C. **Six-Year Strategic Goal:** Advise executive branch and elected officials and staff regarding the benefits of historic preservation and the federal historic preservation program.

V. DEVELOP AND MANAGE ACHP ORGANIZATIONAL CAPACITY

Long-Range Goal: Obtain and effectively manage the ACHP's resources to ensure that its mission is accomplished and the needs of the ACHP's customers are met.

- A. **Six-Year Strategic Goal:** Develop and implement a financial and human capital strategy that recognizes and responds to the ACHP's mission, maximizes expertise and effectiveness among members and staff, and reflects the diversity of America.
- B. **Six-Year Strategic Goal:** Maximize internal operational performance through analysis of work processes, enhancements to information technology resources, changes to administrative procedures, and the implementation of fiscal controls.
- C. **Six-Year Strategic Goal:** Improve services to ACHP customers by identifying major areas of interaction and implementing measurable enhancements.

Figure 10. Section 106 Performance Measures

Table A: Monthly Case Load vs. Closed Cases

This chart shows the cases that were formally presented for action to the ACHP by federal agencies. The blue bar represents the total number of cases that were under active consideration by the ACHP in the month shown; the red bar represents the total number of cases that were closed by the ACHP in the same month.

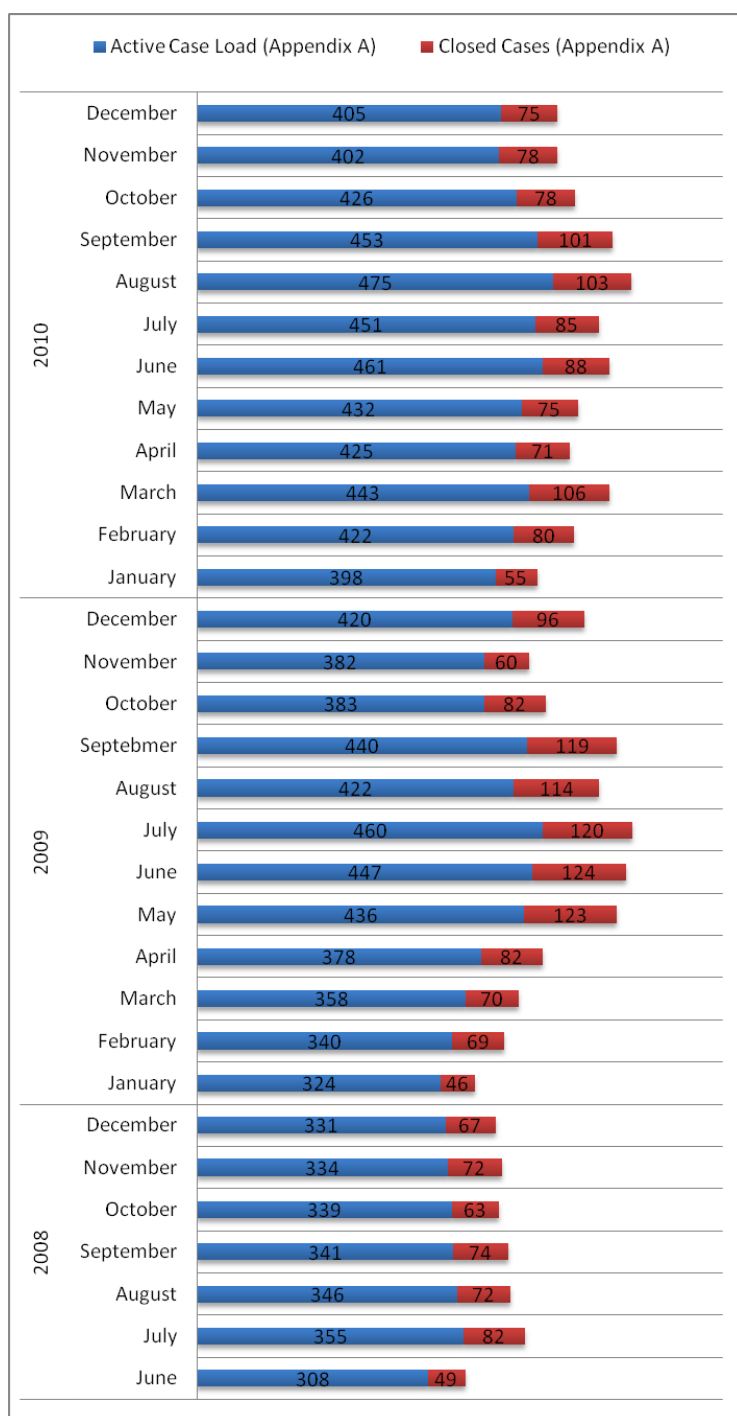


Table B: New Cases Each Month By Type

This chart illustrates the number of cases received by the ACHP in the month shown. Included are only those cases formally presented for action to the ACHP by federal agencies. Each bar shows those where the ACHP decided that it would participate (the red section of the bar), and those cases where the ACHP declined to participate (the blue section of the bar). Also shown are those cases not formally presented for action to the ACHP by federal agencies but where one or more stakeholders asked the ACHP for technical assistance.

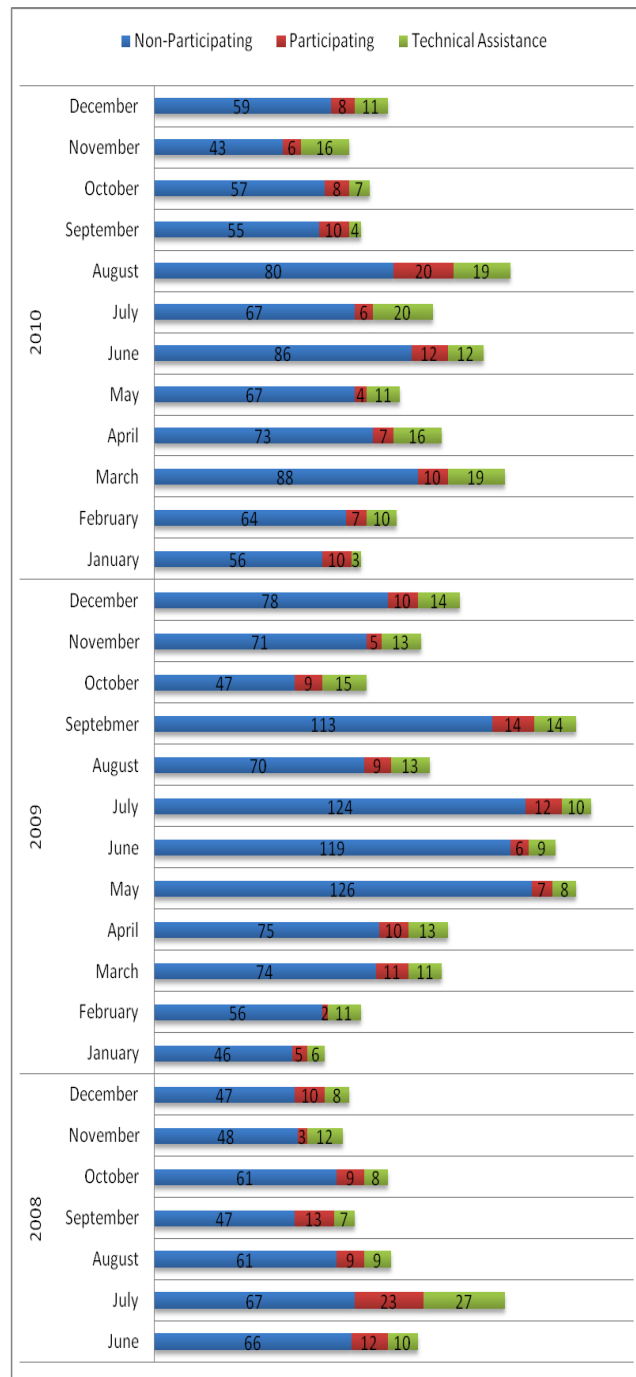


Table C: Participating vs. Non-Participating Cases (2008 –2010)

This chart shows the overall percentage of cases where the ACHP decided that it would participate (the darker blue section), and those cases where the ACHP declined to participate (the lighter blue section) during the period.

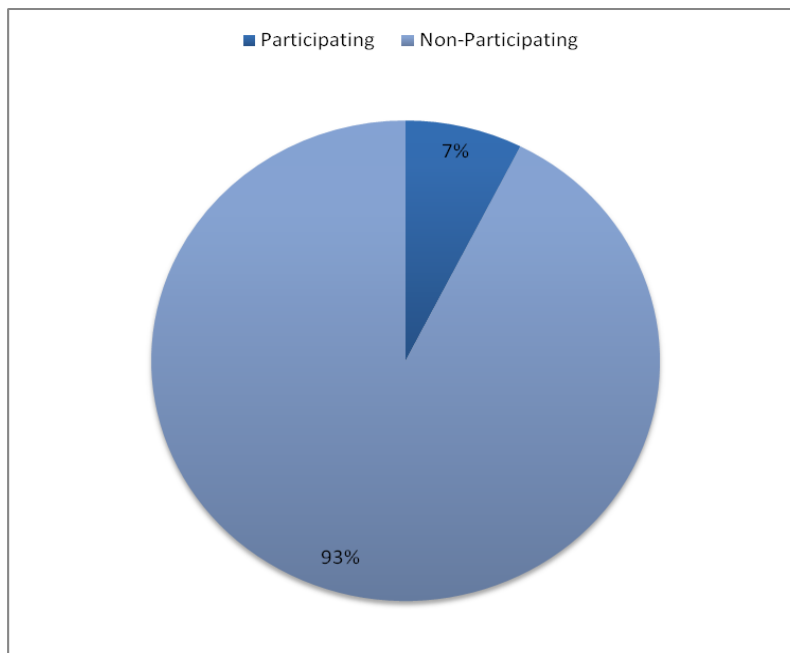


Table D: Case Lifecycle: Participating Closed Cases (2008 –2010)

This chart shows the amount of time a case remained open after it was formally presented to the ACHP for review by federal agencies and the ACHP decided to participate.

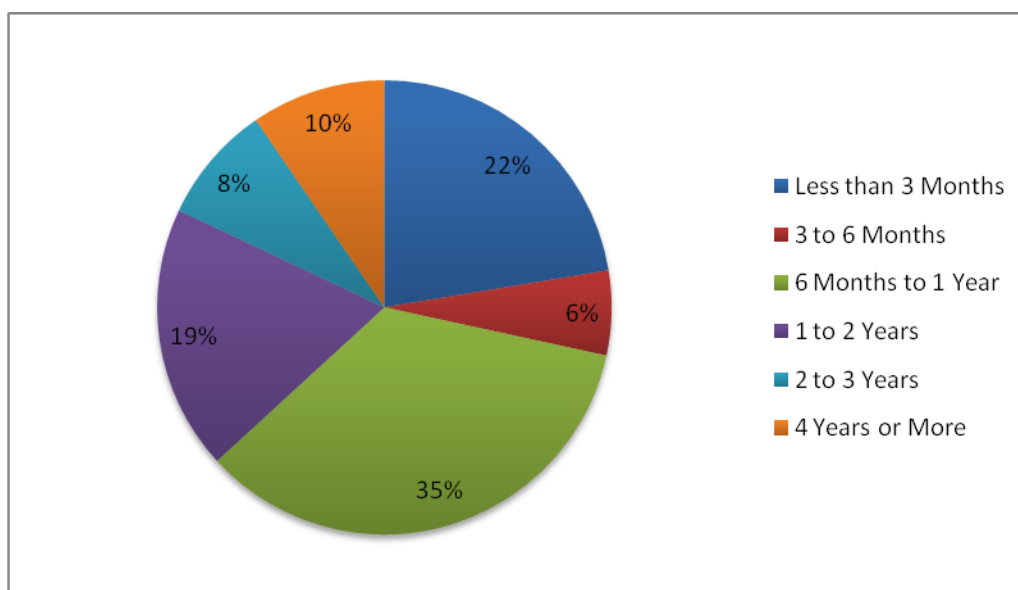


Table E: Case Lifecycle: Participating Open Cases (as of June 30, 2010)

This chart shows the amount of time cases that were open as of June 30, 2010, have been open since they were formally presented to the ACHP for review by a federal agency.

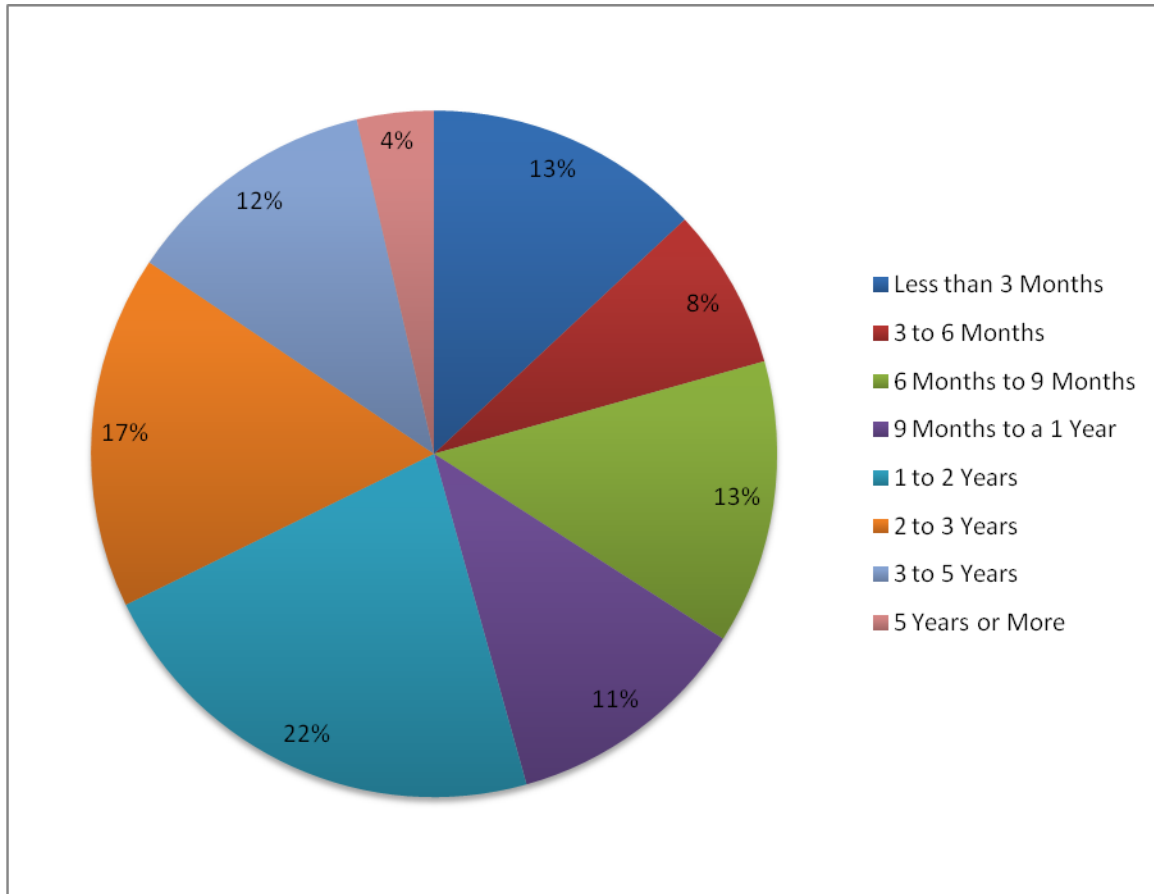


Figure 11. High Profile Section 106 Cases Involving the ACHP, FY 2010

STATE	AGENCY	CASE	NOTEWORTHY
Alabama-Georgia-Kentucky-North Carolina-Tennessee-Mississippi-Virginia	Tennessee Valley Authority	Programmatic Agreement for System-wide Integrated Resource Management Plan	TVA is preparing an Integrated Resource Plan for energy and environmental stewardship activities involving TVA owned and managed properties.
Alaska	Housing and Urban Development	Programmatic Agreement for HUD-funded Programs in Anchorage	Consultation for the development of a Programmatic Agreement for Municipality of Anchorage's administration of HUD programs. Native Alaskans will participate in Section 106 to ensure that tribal issues are addressed.
California	Bureau of Land Management, Army Corps of Engineers	Imperial Valley Solar Project (formerly Tessera Solar Two)	This is an ARRA renewable energy project to produce 750 MW of energy on more than 6,000 acres of land by installing 30,000 solar dish power control units.
California, Florida, Indiana, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Texas, Washington, Wyoming	United States Coast Guard	Decommissioning of the LORAN-C Stations	USCG is proposing to transfer, layaway, or demolish all LORAN-C stations and associated structures, due to the decommissioning of the program nationwide.
District of Columbia	General Services Administration	St. Elizabeths Redevelopment of West Campus (Development of the U.S. Coast Guard HQ and Various Adaptive Use and Rehabilitation Work) and Perimeter Security Improvements	Ongoing implementation of the terms of a Programmatic Agreement signed in 2008 for the redevelopment of the St. Elizabeths West Campus into the headquarters of the Department of Homeland Security.

STATE	AGENCY	CASE	NOTEWORTHY
District of Columbia	National Park Service	Lincoln Memorial Reflecting Pool Rehabilitation	ARRA funds will allow multiple improvements within the immediate vicinity of the reflecting pool, including rehabilitation and enhancement of infrastructure, pedestrian circulation, accessibility, physical security, and historic resources.
District of Columbia	Department of the Army	Closure of Walter Reed Army Medical Center	Consultation to develop a Programmatic Agreement and master plan for the closure of the Walter Reed Army Medical Center, per the Base Realignment and Closure Act of 2005.
Georgia	Department of the Army	Closure of Fort McPherson	Consultation to develop a Programmatic Agreement developed for the closure of Fort McPherson, per the Base Realignment and Closure Act of 2005.
Guam	Department of Defense	Department of Defense Build-Up	Navy is lead for DoD infrastructure build-up implementing a U.S. treaty with Japan to relocate Marines from Okinawa to Guam including some facilities on Tinian and Saipan.
Hawaii	Department of the Navy	USS <i>Missouri</i> Repairs	The non-profit group USS <i>Missouri</i> Memorial Association, Inc. moved the ship to Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard and conducted a major repair governed by a Memorandum of Agreement. The Historic Hawaii Foundation observed that the terms of the MOA were not being met, leading to development of an amendment that requires visual changes and interpretive materials.
Hawaii	Federal Highway Administration	Kaua'i: 3 projects: Kuhio Highway Short Term improvements, Cane Bridge Replacement, and the Kapa'a Bike and Pedestrian Path	NHOs sought ACHP assistance on three transportation improvement projects along the Kuhio Highway on the Island of Kaua'i to address potential impacts on sites of traditional religious and cultural significance not previously considered.
Idaho/Montana	Bureau of Land Management, Dept. of Energy, Forest Service, National Park Service	Mountain States Transmission Intertie 500 kV Project	NorthWestern Energy proposes to construct and operate a 400+ mile long, 500 kV transmission line beginning at a new substation near Townsend, MT and running into southeastern Idaho.

STATE	AGENCY	CASE	NOTEWORTHY
Illinois	General Services Administration	Chicago Federal Center Expansion	Proposed expansion project located in the NR-listed Loop Retail Historic District, including plans for demolition, new construction, and renovation of a number of contributing buildings.
Iowa	National Park Service	Effigy Mounds National Monument Maintenance Shed and Boardwalk	NPS Midwest Regional Office (MWRO) discovered that multiple undertakings at this National Monument were non-compliant and instructed the park to consult with tribes and other consulting parties to develop a Programmatic Agreement.
Kentucky/Indiana	Federal Highway Administration	Milton-Madison Bridge Replacement	ARRA funds will be used to replace a historic truss bridge between Kentucky and Indiana. Closure of the bridge during construction will affect National Historic Landmark district in Madison, IN.
Louisiana	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	Mississippi River Gulf Outlet Ecosystem Restoration Project	A Programmatic Agreement will be developed for a large wetlands restoration project partially funded with ARRA funds.
Louisiana	Department of Veterans Affairs	Replacement of the VA Medical Center in New Orleans	Post-agreement Section 106 consultation with local and state government and other consulting parties is ongoing to facilitate the planning, design, and construction of this \$1billion new medical center to replace the facility irreparably damaged during Hurricane Katrina in 2005.
Louisiana	Federal Emergency Management Agency	Demolition and Replacement of the Phyllis Wheatley Elementary School, New Orleans	Recovery School District proposes to demolish or rehabilitate the Phyllis Wheatley Elementary School located in the Treme Historic District. The school is on the 2010 Watch List of the World Monument Fund, which will require the parties to consider a full range of project alternatives.
Louisiana	Federal Emergency Management Agency	Proposed Demolition of the Thomy Lafon Elementary School, New Orleans	The Recovery School District proposes to remove the 1950s modernist Thomy Lafon Elementary School which is located on two historic cemeteries (600+ graves). A recent ruling by the State Attorney General determined that the parcel can be used as green space only, thereby requiring proposed housing development to safeguard the historic cemeteries.

STATE	AGENCY	CASE	NOTEWORTHY
Louisiana	Federal Emergency Management Agency	Programmatic Agreement for the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	A Programmatic Agreement for Section 106 reviews of hazard mitigation will address activities for more than 58,000 private residential structures and at least 1,000 publically owned facilities. The Programmatic Agreement will mitigate adverse effects and clarify activities covered in the OMB waiver for funding works in progress and Section 602 of ARRA.
Maryland	Federal Highway Administration	Bridge Replacement on MD 328 over Tuckahoe Creek	This project resulted in an MOA that requires research on archaeological remains associated with a historic cannery and the long-term protection of a historic Native American cemetery resulting from the replacement bridge.
Minnesota	Department of Energy	Mesaba Energy Demonstration Project	Development of a Programmatic Agreement was required for the design, construction, demonstration, and operation of an Integrated Gasification Combined Cycle power plant.
Missouri	Housing and Urban Development	Missouri State Penitentiary Redevelopment	There is widespread public interest in the proposal by the state of Missouri to use Community Development Block Grant funds to redevelop the Missouri State Penitentiary, a National Register eligible historic district.
Mississippi	Federal Emergency Management Agency	University of Southern Mississippi Demolition of the Administration Building and the Rehabilitation of Hardy and Lloyd Halls on the Gulf Park Campus	The University of Southern Mississippi proposes to use disaster recovery funds for the demolition of a 1930s Administration Building, and to redirect Hurricane Katrina repair funds for the rehabilitation (SOI Standards) of Hardy and Lloyd Halls. A large portion of the property designated a Mississippi State Landmark will have a permanent preservation easement.
Nevada	Bureau of Reclamation	Repair and Rehabilitation of Monument Plaza	Monument Plaza at the Hoover Dam National Historic Landmark was constructed in 1938 to celebrate completion of the Hoover Dam. The agency is preparing a plan for the repair and rehabilitation of the plaza, which is part of the Hoover Dam complex and individually listed on the National Register.

STATE	AGENCY	CASE	NOTEWORTHY
New Mexico	Federal Highway Administration	Proposed US 380 Road Improvements through Lincoln Village	The US 380 improvement project involved an effort by the New Mexico Department of Transportation to utilize available ARRA funding to improve road conditions through Lincoln Village, a property listed on the National Register.
New York	Department of the Army-National Guard Bureau	Transfer of Admiral's Row	The proposed transfer of 6.07 acres to the City of New York includes the remaining officer's quarters of the former Brooklyn Navy Yard.
New York	Federal Highway Administration	Peace Bridge Expansion Project	Construction of a new bridge and expansion of the customs plaza on the U.S. border with Canada is controversial for its potential effects on a Buffalo Olmsted Park system and a historic neighborhood.
New York	Federal Highway Administration	Proposed Lake Champlain Bridge Removal and Replacement	The imminent collapse of this bridge created a public safety situation that required the approval of demolition and protection of historic properties in the vicinity of the bridge.
North Carolina	Federal Highway Administration	Herbert C. Bonner Bridge Replacement	Phased decision-making outlined in a Programmatic Agreement will guide historic preservation decisions over the next 50 years that result from construction of a new bridge and highway improvements on Hatteras Island and the Pea Island Wildlife Refuge, a property eligible for the National Register.
Ohio	Department of Veterans Affairs	Realignment of Brecksville and Wade Park Campuses of the Cleveland VA Medical Center	Proposed new construction at the facility has the potential to cause indirect effects to surrounding historic districts.
Oklahoma	Federal Highway Administration	Proposed Bird Creek Bridge Replacement on Route 66	The proposed replacement of one of a set of east and westbound bridges, called "the Twin Bridges" on Route 66, Oklahoma, elicited widespread controversy given the national significance of Route 66.
Pennsylvania	Housing and Urban Development	Demolition of the Sidney Hillman Medical Center and Construction of 33-story residential tower	Demolition of a non-contributing structure in a historic district and new construction of a 33-story residential tower is controversial because of its location in Rittenhouse Square, a property listed on the National Register.

STATE	AGENCY	CASE	NOTEWORTHY
Texas-California- Florida-Alabama	National Aeronautics and Space Administration	Space Shuttle Phase-out	Development of a Programmatic Agreement for the phase-out of the Space Shuttle program will address the disposition of the remaining shuttles.
Texas	Department of the Army	Army Alternate Procedures Implementation at Fort Hood	The internal Section 106 compliance procedures adopted for the facility will significantly streamline reviews at this major Army training installation.
Utah	Bureau of Land Management	Recapture Canyon ROW for Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) Use	San Juan County proposes to take over ROW for 22 miles of existing routes and open them to OHV use in canyon rich with archaeological resources.
U.S. Outer Minor Islands	Department of the Air Force	Demolition and New Construction on Wake Island	The agency proposes the demolition of non-contributing buildings to the National Historic Landmark District in order to construct a bath house, two dormitories, and a 10,000 square foot K-span, multi-use facility.
Washington	Federal Highway Administration	Proposed SR 520 I-5 to Medina Bridge Replacement and HOV Project	The proposed bridge replacement will address adverse affects on the use of a Yacht Club and historic setting and visual appearance of a historic district.
Western States	Bureau of Land Management, Department of Energy	Solar Energy Programmatic Agreement	Development of Programmatic Agreement that creates a process to address adverse effects resulting from designation of solar energy sites in six western states.
Wisconsin	Department of Veterans Affairs	Construction of New Community Living Centers at Milwaukee Medical Center	Section 106 is ongoing to ensure that this nationally significant historic property is adequately maintained and appropriately utilized for current needs.
Wyoming	Bureau of Land Management	White Mountain Wind Energy Project	Teton Wind proposes to install up to 240 wind turbines and associated facilities on 13,000+ acres in Sweetwater County, WY which will adversely affect settings to a significant historic trail, roads, and a butte considered sacred by Indian tribes.
Wyoming	Department of the Air Force	Military Housing Privatization at F.E. Warren Air Force Base	Transfer of control and maintenance of family housing on the installation will be handled by a private contractor.

Figure 12. Preserve America Initiative—Program Support

Activity	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	Total (through 9/30/10)
PA Community applications reviewed	247	138	128	163	173	131	56	1,036
PA Communities designated	178	105	117	122	142	98	81	843
PA Presidential Award applications reviewed	107	37	85	54	67	45	--	395
PA Presidential Awards presented	4	4	4	4	4	--	--	20
PA Grant applications reviewed (with NPS)	--	--	160	172	219	82	84	717
PA Grants awarded (number & amount)	--	--	68 \$4.9M	72 \$4.9M	88 \$7.3M	--	53 \$4.2 M	281 \$21.3 M
PA Community designation events supported	15	6	6	18	32	16	10	103
PA Stewards designated	--	--	--	--	--	13	17	30

Preserve America Community applications

Of 1,036 applications received through September 1, 2010, 553 required additional follow-up work with applicants. This included 549 initial follow-up letters, 131 second letters, and many telephone conversations and e-mail exchanges. The result was 403 applications revised and/or augmented and then given a second review. Of these, an additional 360 were qualified for designation. All 843 of these applications recommended for designation required (1) transfer to NPS for its review and concurrence, including consultation on questionable submissions; (2) managing preparation and distribution of certificates, letters of designation, road signs and letters, packets of resource materials, and profiles for the Web site; and (3) related notifications through partner organizations and electronic distribution.

Preserve America Presidential Awards applications

The program remained on hold through FY 2010. For comparative purposes, however, ACHP staff conducted an extensive call for award nominations in past years. In FY 2009, 450 printed forms were sent by mail, and more than 5,000 were distributed electronically. Staff members typically process all entries;

intensively research nominations to ensure accuracy and quality; conduct a selection process that involves an interagency staff review, a jury of policy-level officials and ACHP members, and a final screening by senior Administration officials. The White House has made final selections, with the ACHP assisting the White House in all aspects of any presentation ceremony involving the President and the First Lady. This approach is being re-evaluated entering FY 2011.

Preserve America Grants applications

This includes ACHP staff prescreening review (with NPS) and participation on NPS-chaired interagency selection panel to make funding recommendations, as well as publicizing the availability of grants to potential applicants.

Preserve America Community designation events

A total of 415 Preserve America Communities have participated in these 103 events to date. The level of ACHP support is dependent on venue and level of involvement but may include local arrangements; invitations; drafting of community descriptions, talking points, and other materials; staffing for event; staging; processing and transmittal of award certificates; coordinating the program, media relations, and on-site arrangements; providing off-site handout and collateral materials.

Preserve America Stewards

Since its inception in FY 2008 and the first designations in FY 2009, a total of 37 applications have been received and reviewed. Thirty applications recommended for designation required (1) transfer to BLM for its review and concurrence, including consultation on questionable submissions; (2) managing preparation and distribution of certificates, letters of designation, and profiles for the Web site; and (3) related notifications through partner organizations and electronic distribution.

Figure 13. Activities and Accomplishments of the ACHP Sustainability Task Force, FY 2010**Executive Order 13514**

- Included in the ACHP Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan (SSPP) actions the agency will take to assist other agencies in using historic preservation as a tool to further their compliance with Executive Order 13514.
- Successfully recommended to CEQ inclusion of a session concerning sustainable historic federal facilities at the GreenGov Symposium.
- Developing guidance on Section 2(g) of Executive Order 13514.
- Developing comments on recommendations on sustainable siting for federal facilities.
- Participating in CEQ sustainable landscaping work group.
- Reviewing agency SSPPs to see how they incorporated historic preservation issues.
- Revising or supplementing ACHP advisory reporting guidelines for reporting under Executive Order 13287 to ask agencies for information on how they are pursuing sustainability goals in their management of historic properties.
- Planning a meeting of preservation Senior Policy Officials and Federal Preservation Officers to discuss Executive Order 13514 and sustainability in general.

Sustainable Communities

- Task Force members participated in White House Office of Urban Affairs Sustainable Communities Live Chat.

- Assisted EPA in selection of a candidate for a demonstration project featuring historic preservation issues which will be funded through EPA's Smart Growth Implementation Assistance Program.
- Provided comments in response to HUD's request for comments on its Sustainable Communities Regional Planning Grants Program.
- Supported EPA in development of its new preservation Web page on its Smart Growth Web site.

Energy Retrofitting

- Commented on the draft International Green Construction Code.
- Participated in White House Forum on Federal Leadership and High Performance Sustainable Buildings.
- Commented on DOE's notice of proposed rulemaking on sustainable design of federal buildings.
- Exploring opportunities to promote preservation-related research through the DOE Building Technologies Program.
- Exploring development of preservation guidance as part of DOE's FY 2011 weatherization program.
- Promoting addition of preservation guidance to the Energy Star Web site.

Research and Outreach

- Posted sustainability Web pages on the ACHP Web site.
- Provided suggested research topics in response to HUD's call for comments on its FY 2011 Research Agenda.
- Provided the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training with comments on its proposed preservation sustainability research agenda.
- Exploring how the ACHP awards programs might be retooled to encourage sustainability through historic preservation.



Preserving America's Heritage

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